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Israel Reacts With Ambiguity To Negotiation Bid by Hussein

New York Times Service

TEL AVIV — Israel has reacted in two voices to the peace move made by King Hussein through Washington last week.

Details of the Jordanian king's proposals were conveyed to the Israeli cabinet on Sunday in a letter from Secretary of State George C. Shultz to Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

Similar letters went to all NATO governments, which the United States hoped would provide the international umbrella for negotiations requested by the Jordanians.

[Mr. Shultz told Israel that Hussein was "willing to commit himself immediately to direct talks with Israel," The Associated Press in Jerusalem quoted the newspaper Haaretz, in the paper's Monday edition. A Hebrew translation of Mr. Shultz's message, as published in Haaretz, said Hussein's position and the support he was receiving from the Palestine Liberation Organization was "a signal of a significant change in the political environment."

[A senior Israeli official, speaking on condition that he not be identified, confirmed that the published text was accurate but incomplete. He refused to disclose unpublished parts of the message.]

Moderates in the cabinet were encouraged by the king's expression of readiness for direct talks before the end of this year between Israel and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation on the basis of Security Council resolutions that implicitly recognize Israel.

They also approved the king's statement that he was thinking in terms of Israeli-occupied territories going to a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation rather than to constitute a separate Palestinian state between Israel and Jordan.

Likud hard-liners voiced alarm over Mr. Shultz's expressed inclination to favor talks between U.S. officials and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation before they open negotiations with Israel. Deputy Prime Minister David Levi said the proposed talks "behind Israel's back" were designed to accord de facto recognition to the PLO.

The hard-liners attacked Mr. Shultz's statement Friday that members of the Palestine National Council, the Palestinian equivalent of a parliament in exile, could be considered non-PLO for inclusion in the Palestinian delegation notwithstanding the American pledge not to hold discussions with the PLO until it recognizes Israel's right to exist. Deputy Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir described the Palestine National Council as the "brain and soul of the PLO."

[Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, interviewed Monday on an American television news program, rejected any participation by Palestinians linked to the PLO, The Associated Press reported.

["We wouldn't mind if Jordan will bring Palestinians, leaders of those who reside in the West Bank or the Gaza Strip and others, as long as they are not PLO members," Mr. Rabin said.

[Mr. Rabin also repeated his call for direct talks with the Arabs, without U.S. participation. "For the time being, all the talks are about meeting between a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation with the United States," Mr. Rabin said. "To the best of my knowledge, the United States and Jordan are not at war. If there is a need to bring about peace, let the Jordanians talk directly to us, the way President Sadat did, about peace."]

At the Israeli cabinet meeting, several Likud ministers called for an immediate and vigorous denunciation of the the proposal. The prime minister stopped short of that in drafting a communiqué after the meeting.

Well-placed sources in Jerusalem confirmed Sunday that Mr. Peres had told Mr. Shultz during his last visit to Jerusalem that Israel would not blacklist Palestine National Council members who renounce the PLO charter and its call for the destruction of Israel.

The communiqué issued after the meeting was ambiguous on the issue, stating, "The government of Israel rejects the participation in the peace negotiations of PLO people and anyone who advocates the destruction of Israel." It thus left the question of the participation of PNC members open.

Nor did the communiqué specifically oppose the planned preliminary talks. It said: "The prime minister made it clear that Israel would welcome any progress toward peace and believes the way to do this is through negotiations that will begin and continue directly between Israel and a Jordanian or a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation."

Andreas Papandreou after his party's victory in the Greek elections.

Socialists Win Solid Victory In Greek Vote

The Associated Press

ATHENS — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, whose Panhellenic Socialist Movement won a convincing victory in Sunday's parliamentary elections, announced Monday that he will form a 20-member temporary cabinet.

The cabinet is to be sworn in before President Christos Sartzetakis on Wednesday and will remain in office until the new parliament meets.

Returns from 14,650 of 14,738 polling stations showed that Mr. Papandreou's party gained 45.82 percent of the vote and 161 seats in the 300-member, single-chamber parliament.

The conservative New Democracy Party of Constantine Mitsotakis won 125 seats with 40.84 percent of the vote. The pro-Moscow Communist Party won 13 seats with 9.89 Percent and the small Eurocommunists obtained one seat with 1.84 percent.

The Socialist victory was marred by the loss of 13 seats and their share of the vote was reduced by 2.25 percent from the 1981 voting. The conservatives increased their share by 4.97 percent, gaining 12 seats.

Mr. Papandreou, 66, said Monday, "I believe this vote is a triumph."

"It's a great defeat for the reactionary forces, whether they're Greek or foreign," he continued. "The Greek people don't expect anything from anyone."

In Washington, Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said that President Ronald Reagan was sending congratulations to Mr. Papandreou and expressed hope for improved relations with Athens.

Despite Mr. Papandreou's vow to close four U.S. bases, the spokesman said that the United States expected to discuss the issue with the Socialist government in hopes of maintaining U.S. forces in Greece.

Turgut Ozal, the prime minister of Turkey, a fellow member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, reacted coolly to the Greek Socialist's re-election.

"If Papandreou shows the same attitude against Turkey, he gets what he deserves," Mr. Ozal said Monday. "Then we will also treat him differently and we will not offer him an olive branch."

Relations between Turkey and Greece have been strained for years over territorial disputes in the Aegean and the fate of Greek and Turkish-speaking populations on Cyprus.

■ **A Solid Victory**

Henry Kamm of The New York Times reported from Athens:

Even with a reduced margin, Mr. Papandreou's showing was interpreted as a solid victory. New Democracy had counted on a vigorous campaign by Mr. Mitsotakis, and disillusionment with 43 months of socialism to bring about a conservative victory.

But political analysts interpreted the results more as a rejection of a return to the right-of-center politics that dominated Greece for 35 years after World War II than as an expression of faith in Mr. Papandreou's version of socialism.

Political analysts termed this year's election campaign the hardest fought since democracy was restored after the fall of the military dictatorship in 1974.

The 66-year-old prime minister and the challengers held daily and nightly rallies throughout the cities, towns and islands of this nation of 10 million people.

Mr. Papandreou pledged far-reaching programs of social welfare — higher minimum wages and pensions, expanded public health services, wider access to higher education and improvements in rural life in this largely agricultural country.

Mr. Mitsotakis warned of state encroachment in all phases of life and promised that his party would set free creative and productive capital stifled by socialism. The New Democracy leader also promised to remove the import duties that make cars about twice as expensive in Greece as in the rest of the European Community.

Greece's role in the Atlantic alliance and its membership in the European Economic Community were expected to be prominent issues at the outset of the campaign but were nearly ignored.

Mr. Papandreou, who in his victorious 1981 campaign emphasized Greek independence from the West, particularly the United States, limited his declarations on foreign affairs this time to stern condemnations of Turkey. In an interview, he said voters found foreign issues "tiresome."

Mr. Papandreou campaigned in 1981 on what were generally interpreted as pledges to withdraw Greece from NATO and the EC, as well as to close four major U.S. military bases. Since then, the prime minister has denied that he committed himself to withdrawal, and he has set no deadline for closing the bases.

The events that brought on the early elections played only a minor role in the campaign. In March, Mr. Papandreou suddenly dropped his expected support for a second term for President Constantine Caramanlis. Mr. Caramanlis angrily resigned, and the Socialists pressed through Parliament the election of their candidate, Christos Sartzetakis, and moved for constitutional amendments to limit the president's power to stay any government's hand. Papandreou then called elections.

As Cease-Fire Crumbles, Syria Sets Beirut Move

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — With Israel planning to complete its withdrawal from Lebanon this week, Syrian troops are reported to be preparing to move into Beirut to stop the chaotic fighting that has raged for two weeks.

Three people were killed in grenade attacks Monday and 25 others, including a French truce observer, were wounded as fighting flared again in the embattled refugee camps and on the Green Line dividing the city into Moslem and Christian sectors.

The cease-fire between Palestinian and Shiite Moslem forces that was declared Friday appeared to be crumbling. The police Monday that two people died and 19 were wounded in overnight clashes in and around West Beirut's Chatila refugee camp and the suburban Borge Barajni camp. They said that one person was killed and five were wounded in skirmishes along the Green Line.

Colonel Antoine Devirieu, commander of the 57-member French truce observer team in Beirut, said that Sergeant Major Jean-Louis Kohler was wounded in the foot by a bullet at the unit's headquarters on the Green Line.

Since the Shiite militia Amal attacked the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra, Chatila and Borge Barajni on May 19, more than 500 people have died and more than 2,000 have been wounded in the fighting.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel said Sunday that Israel would complete its withdrawal from Lebanon by Thursday, the third anniversary of the Israeli invasion that was intended to crush the Palestine Liberation Organization.

On Monday, Israeli troops raided a Shiite Moslem village in southern Lebanon, blew up three houses and seized 40 men, a United Nations spokesman, Timur Göksel, said.

The crackdown on Majdal Salim was the first major raid by the Israelis since late April, when they completed the second stage of their three-phase pullback from Lebanon.

Elsewhere, the Christian commander of Lebanon's main air force base was assassinated and his son was seriously wounded by gunmen in a car in eastern Lebanon on Sunday.

The killers of Colonel Suleiman Daoud Mazloum, commander of the air base at Riyaq, in the Bekaa Valley, sped away after the attack. The reason for the assault in the eastern village of Ablah was not known.

In Baalbek, Lebanese sources close to Syrian intelligence officials said Sunday that Syrian Army troops were grouping in two remote bases to move to Beirut's eastern outskirts under a joint Lebanese-Syrian security plan.

Authoritative sources said the Syrians and the Lebanese units would form a peacekeeping force to oversee President Amin Gemayel's plan for disengaging the warring factions in Beirut.

One Lebanese source said the move could come "in a week to 10 days," once the Israeli withdrawal is complete.

Syria sent troops into Beirut in 1976 under an Arab League mandate to quell the Lebanese civil war.

Thatcher Bill Would Outlaw Alcohol at Soccer Stadiums

The Associated Press

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher announced emergency legislation Monday to curb soccer violence, and pledged her support in bringing to justice those Britons who were involved in the stadium riot in Brussels last week in which 38 persons died.

In a statement in the House of Commons, Mrs. Thatcher proposed a ban on alcohol at soccer stadiums and on buses carrying supporters, and said she hoped the measure would go into effect before next year's professional soccer season starts in the fall.

The legislation also calls for a ban on containers that can be used as missiles.

Mrs. Thatcher said that she agreed with the indefinite ban on English club competition in Europe, imposed Sunday by the Union of European Football Associations, European soccer's governing body.

"We believe it to be right," Mrs. Thatcher said. "Radical change is needed if football is to survive as a spectator sport."

The 38 persons were killed and were 454 injured last Wednesday when Liverpool fans charged into a section of a Brussels stadium where supporters of Juventus of Turin were sitting.

A wall collapsed, crushing many to death. Others were trampled in the panic that followed. Thirty-one of the victims were Italian.

Britain's attorney general, Sir Michael Havers, said Sunday that British supporters identified from photographs or video recordings as having participated in the riot could be extradited for trial in Belgium or Italy.

The Union of European Football Associations, which has 34 member nations, met Sunday in Bern, and the group's president, Jacques Georges, announced the decision to ban English teams from European competition.

The soccer union did not take specific action against the Liverpool club and delayed a vote on whether to ban the English national team from the European soccer championship. The ban does not apply to teams from Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland.

Mr. Georges said the committee had based its decision on a prelimi-

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Margaret Thatcher

Americans, Tired of Computers, Grab for Video

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — The International Summer Consumer Electronics Show has opened amid a flurry of new evidence that U.S. consumers cannot buy video cassette recorders and compact disk players fast enough but can no longer find much use for home computers.

The magnitude of the change, a complete reversal from two years ago, was evident in figures released Sunday by the Electronic Industries Association, which sponsors the semiannual display of gadgetry.

The trade group increased its sales projections for video recorders by more than 20 percent, estimating that consumers would buy 11.5 million machines this year. It also predicted that, with prices dropping sharply, 600,000 compact disk players would be sold this year, about three times the number sold since the laser-driven systems were introduced two years ago.

The group projected that home computer sales would decline 10 percent from last year's levels, to 4.5 million units — a figure many regard as highly optimistic. It predicted that software sales would be cut in half, with factory sales dropping to $675 million from a previous estimate of $1.2 billion.

But the shift was even more pronounced on the floor of McCormick Center, the convention center on edge of Lake Michigan. Retailers and manufacturers crowded around the Technics booth, for example, to catch a glimpse of smallest compact disk player yet — a Walkman-sized model that will sell for $300 when it comes on the market this summer.

"Our biggest problem is going to be figuring out a way to make them fast enough," said Rick DelGuidice, product manager for Technics, a unit of Matsushita Electric Sales Co. of Japan.

A quarter of a mile away, however, in the separate home computer hall that an industry executive called "the leper colony," there were relatively few people viewing the new machines and software.

"Last year this whole building was filled," said Robert Botch, director of marketing for Epyx, one of the few surviving computer game software companies. "Now there's all kind of space, and the bottom floor is half filled with the people who make X-rated movies."

Some industry experts say, in retrospect, that the sudden shift in consumer tastes should have been expected. While the computer industry struggled to find uses for home machines beyond playing games, makers of video recorders and compact disks had no difficulties explaining the advantages of their systems.

Just beneath the surface, though, there is evidence that not every maker of video recorders is enjoying the boom. A year ago, the three makers of Beta systems — the first video-recorder taping format, since surpassed by an incompatible system called VHS — said they were unconcerned that only 25 percent of video-recorder buyers were purchasing their systems. They insisted that they would never abandon the Beta technology.

At this show, however, Beta seemed doomed. Sony Corp., the leading Beta maker, last week introduced its first eight-millimeter system. Industry experts said the move was both an effort to break into a new market for lightweight, portable video cameras and recorders, and to boost dwindling video-recorder sales. Sony officials have insisted, though, that they would continue to market Beta machines.

There has been no such promise from Toshiba Corp., which two months ago threw in the towel and introduced its first VHS models. "It was not a decision easily reached," said J. Paul Michie, executive vice president of Toshiba America Inc., a unit of the Japanese company. But Beta lost popularity in Europe last year, he noted, and "there were whole markets in the U.S. where we were preempted; it's unfortunate, but the best system lost."

INSIDE

As Weinberger's Power Wanes, Regan Emerges as the Dominant White House Aide

After Strains, Ex-Treasury Chief Takes Charge

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff, sat down alone with President Ronald Reagan on May 13 to make final decisions on the administration's tax-simplification plan, it was clear evidence that he had become the strongman on the White House staff.

Mr. Regan's assumption of power has not been without its missteps. Along the way, the former secretary of the Treasury and onetime head of a Wall Street brokerage firm had to learn some of the lessons learned by his predecessors.

He acknowledged in an interview last week that he was "still on a learning curve."

There is widespread agreement that Mr. Regan, after a shaky period, has put a distinctive stamp on White House operations.

"Regan boarded a flying airplane, and it took him a while to find the controls," a White House official commented. "But he is clearly the pilot now."

What remains unanswered at this early stage is whether he has not just the strength but the skills to guide President Reagan successfully through a potentially perilous second term.

Mr. Regan has been at work four months, but his power has been asserted most clearly since mid-May.

One reason is that the first part of Mr. Regan's tenure was dominated in large part by controversy over the president's visit to the Bitburg military cemetery in West Germany, where 49 Nazi Waffen SS members are among the dead.

Another reason is the departure of the former deputy chief of staff, Michael K. Deaver. Since Mr. Deaver's resignation, Mr. Regan has taken control of White House scheduling operations and he makes a point of reviewing drafts of the president's speeches.

Finally, the tax plan that the president sent to Congress last week originated last fall in Mr. Regan's Treasury Department. And, as White House chief of staff, Mr. Regan was instrumental in shaping the final proposal. His advocacy of a provision that would allow companies to take a 10 percent deduction for dividends prevailed over Treasury opposition.

Mr. Regan admirers say that he has brought a streamlined corporate-management style to a White House frequently marked by high-level feuding during President Reagan's first term.

His critics complain that he lacks the deft political touch of his predecessor as Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, and that he does not delegate responsibility adequately.

They also say sniping continues between Mr. Regan and both the communications director, Patrick J. Buchanan, and the national security affairs adviser, Robert C. McFarlane.

But Mr. Regan, 66, has shown the ability to learn from his mistakes. "You get isolated in the White House," said Stuart K. Spencer, a longtime Reagan political adviser initially skeptical about the new White House team but impressed with its recent performance. "But Regan and the others are listening. They're very open, which is good. This is not a closed shop."

Without announcing a change of policy, Mr. Regan appears to have muted the confrontational approach with Congress and administration adversaries that he and Mr. Buchanan were celebrating only a few weeks ago.

Mr. Buchanan also has changed his approach. For several weeks he declined to talk to reporters, a practice he now calls "unrealistic."

Still, the new team has yet to acquire the skill of its predecessor in orchestrating "media

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Donald T. Regan

Caspar W. Weinberger

Spending Scandals Hurt Defense Chief's Credibility

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Five years into the biggest peacetime military buildup in history, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and his defense budget appear to have worn out their welcome in Congress.

Interviews with legislators across the political spectrum show that Mr. Weinberger has lost

NEWS ANALYSIS

credibility and clout this year, and suggest that President Ronald Reagan's military spending wave has crested.

Two Democratic senators, David H. Pryor of Arkansas and Lawton Chiles of Florida, said that if they were advisers to Mr. Reagan, they would recommend that Mr. Weinberger resign, so the Defense Department could regain credibility. Other senators said the same thing privately but asked not to be quoted by name.

Some Republican congressional leaders are said to share the view that Mr. Weinberger has been too intransigent on the military budget and too tardy in spotlighting wasteful spending at the Pentagon.

Senator John H. Chafee, a Republican of Rhode Island who is a former secretary of the Navy, praised Mr. Weinberger for raising the money to buy ships, army tanks and to raise military pay but criticized him for giving "incredible leeway to the individual service secretaries to proceed with any kind of development they want, without realizing the cost."

"He clearly hasn't recognized the changing winds and said, 'Let's move together.' He's taken a very hard line," Mr. Chafee said.

Other criticisms of Mr. Weinberger by senators on committees that oversee the Pentagon were that he has developed no strategy to go with the money he has raised, has overstated the Soviet threat, has failed to build the infrastructure needed to spend military money wisely and has padded the Pentagon's budget.

Mr. Weinberger, in an interview, said he has no intention of quitting because he has "a lot more to do." He brushed aside criticism, saying: "It's like being a judge in a beauty contest. The longer you do it, the more people you disappoint."

But as the Senate prepared Monday to resume debate on the military authorization bill, it is clear that attitudes about the Pentagon budget and its chief advocate have changed sharply.

Mr. Pryor is a moderate Democrat from a state that traditionally has favored increases in military spending. The factor that recently has most strongly influenced both him and Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, the conservative Republican chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee who is a supporter of Mr. Weinberger, were constituents' complaints about waste and abuse in military contracting.

The two have joined forces with other politicians to restructure the military buildup.

On Monday, Mr. Goldwater was managing the military authorization bill for fiscal 1986 that was being considered in the Senate. This bill calls for limiting the Pentagon's budget

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Bill Would Ban Alcohol at Stadiums

(Continued from Page 1)

nary report by three of its members. Nine committee members, including the representative from Scotland, were present; two, from the Soviet Union and Italy, were absent. The Italian delegate did not attend because an Italian team had been involved.

In London, English soccer officials said the ban was deserved.

"You can't measure financial loss against loss of life," said Bert Millichip, head of the English Football Association.

"I think it is a very statesmanlike decision," said John Smith, chairman of the Liverpool club."And I am sure that before taking it, they have considered every aspect not only of the appalling tragedy of Brussels, but also the background and record of English clubs."

"I like England," Mr. Georges said in an interview. "But unfortunately, every time we have big trouble, it involves English fans."

Mr. Georges also said the federation planned to introduce new measures to increase security in and around stadiums during soccer matches.

"Organized football alone can't solve the problem," Hans Bangerter, general secretary of the soccer union, said in an interview. "As long as the British government doesn't step in to make sure, there's little chance for change in fan attitude."

The English Football Association voluntarily withdrew its professional teams Friday from European competition for one year. That day, Belgium imposed an indefinite ban on all British teams.

In Brussels, a British reporter, Paul Fry of the Mail on Sunday, said he saw a man dressed in Liverpool colors fire a gun at least once at a group of fleeing Juventus fans during the riots, police said Sunday.

Officials said none of the victims showed bullet wounds. Most were crushed or suffocated.

In Italy, a bottle filled with gasoline was thrown early Sunday at the Cambridge Studies Institute in Milan. It missed the building, police said. Tires were slashed on a car with British license plates in Genoa.

■ **EC Steps on Violence**

European sports ministers will adopt measures against football violence at a special meeting in September, the Council of Europe said Monday in Brussels.

Reuters quoted council sources as saying the ministers are likely to endorse a ban on sales of alcohol around football stadiums and faster legal procedures for dealing with rowdy supporters.

They may also call for restricted ticket sales and improved safety standards.

The officials said the 21-nation council's Committee for the Development of Sports would complete the measures later this month for ministers to adopt for the 1985-86 season.

The Associated Press

MARCH IN MANHATTAN — Striking hotel workers march past New York's Sheraton Centre hotel in midtown Manhattan. At least 45 of New York's biggest hotels have been strikebound since Saturday. Employees want more pay and benefits; management wants to hire new workers for less. Talks were scheduled to resume.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.K. May End Pensions Tied to Salary

LONDON (AP) — The Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, declaring that Britain's costly welfare system has "lost its way," announced on Monday a proposed shake-up that would phase out earnings-related state pensions.

A government Green Paper proposed the phase-out of the earnings-related pension plan, which now provides pensions of about half of average earnings to 12 million of Britain's 56 million people. The plan means many Britons draw more than double the basic state pension of about $46 a week for single people.

Newspapers estimated the savings would amount to $1.3 billion of the $52 billion that social security now costs Britain annually. Social security consumes nearly one-third of the national budget and is a prime reason why Mrs. Thatcher pledges to cut state spending and reduce taxes remain unfulfilled. She has warned that a combination of Britain's aging population and declining North Sea oil revenues will make the cost of the program "horrendous" by the end of the century.

Pretoria Completes Troop Withdrawal

PRETORIA (Reuters) — South Africa said Monday that it had recently completed the withdrawal of its last troops from Angola but gave a veiled warning that it would not hesitate to move them back if necessary.

The statement was issued after a meeting between Foreign Minister R.F. Botha and the U.S. ambassador, Herman Nickel. Mr. Botha told Mr. Nickel that if Luanda allowed a return to the situation in 1978, when guerrillas fighting against South Africa were allowed bases close to the border with South-West Africa, or Namibia, "South African forces would have no alternative but to take appropriate action to ensure the security of the territory and its people."

Afghan Guerrillas Abandon Valley

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Afghan guerrillas have been driven out of the strategic Kunar Valley near the Pakistan border, whose lower half now is under control of advancing Soviet infantry that is heavily supported by armor and warplanes, insurgent sources said Monday.

Guerrilla officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, said that all major insurgent groups had withdrawn from the valley after more than a week of heavy air and ground attacks.

"All the major Mujahidin groups have gone now," one official said. "They could do nothing against the Russians." Guerrilla units are lightly armed with rifles and semiautomatic weapons, a sprinkling of heavy machine guns and a few portable anti-aircraft missiles.

Costa Rica Limits Links to Nicaragua

MANAGUA (WP) — President Luis Alberto Monge of Costa Rica said that his government will cut back diplomatic relations with Nicaragua to a bare minimum following what he called a "premeditated attack" by Sandinist soldiers on Costa Rican territory last week during which at least one Costa Rican Civil Guardsman was killed.

But Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua denied Mr. Monge's charges Sunday, insisting that he has proof that the Costa Ricans were ambushed by Nicaraguan rebels trying to provoke a diplomatic incident between the two countries.

For the Record

A verdict in the Norwegian spy trial of a former diplomat, Arne Treholt, will be announced in Oslo on June 20, the chief judge said Monday. Only a portion of the verdict is to be read in open court. *(AP)*

Police in Belgium have arrested five persons suspected of involvement in a May 1 car-bomb attack that killed two firefighters and injured 13 other persons, Interior Ministry sources said Monday. The attack was linked to the clandestine Fighting Communist Cells. *(Reuters)*

Pennsylvania was declared a major disaster area by President Ronald Reagan on Monday as a result of the severe storms and tornadoes in the state Friday night, the White House announced Monday. The declaration will permit the use of federal funds for relief. A similar declaration is expected for Ohio. *(AP)*

Robert Latta, a meter reader accused of slipping into the White House during President Ronald Reagan's inauguration ceremonies in January, pleaded guilty Monday in Washington to unlawful entry and was placed on one-year supervised probation. Mr. Latta, 45, will serve the sentence in Denver. *(AP)*

Ground workers for Alaska Airlines voted Sunday in Seattle to end their three-month strike, agreeing to a contract they had overwhelmingly rejected last month. *(AP)*

Spending Scandals Hurt Weinberger's Credibility in Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

growth to only enough to cover inflation, instead of the 6 percent after-inflation increase that Mr. Reagan had sought.

"It has begun to stick up here," Mr. Pryor said, pointing to his head. Mr. Weinberger "never did meet a weapon he didn't like. He has suffered so many body blows — the coffee pot, the toilet seat, Allen wrenches, the claw hammer, all this stuff — that his credibility has suffered severely." Mr. Pryor was referring to reports of extremely high unit prices charged by military contrators for these items.

"He should have called somebody in long ago to deal with all these problems and said, 'You've got it.' Then call everybody in and read them the riot act and say, 'This is the guy you're going to be dealing with.'

"He didn't do that. He has no interest in change or reform. He opposed us on setting up an independent inspector general and an independent operational testing office. His credibility is at its lowest point."

The stories of Pentagon waste are only one element of the shift in Congress to reduce the military buildup. Others are:

- The menacing cloud of growing federal deficits.
- The growing realization that so much military money has been appropriated but not spent that the Pentagon budget would grow by at least 3 percent for the rest of the decade even if it received only enough additional money to offset inflation.
- The "fairness issue," or the conviction that the Pentagon must take a larger share of the cuts in government programs.

Mr. Weinberger has tried but failed to extinguish the criticism.

Last week, when it was revealed that the government was paying Grumman Aerospace Corp. $659 for ashtrays, Mr. Weinberger approved the transfer of three top navy officers.

Two of the officers protested publicly that they had assumed their posts after the purchases and decried their treatment. Navy officials have said the officers could be reinstated after an investigation.

"He's been a strong and successful advocate," Mr. Pryor said. "Weinberger can sell, but he doesn't inspire. So he's not a Churchill, who could not only inspire in his country but the whole world. He's a salesman and, I imagine, a pretty good poker player.

"If I were White House chief of staff, I'd keep Weinberger around until this appropriations cycle was over. To move him out now, we'd have to start all over. I'd let it be known that by Thanksgiving we'll have to make a change, but would ride with him on this last wave to the beach."

Mr. Weinberger has his supporters. Mr. Goldwater said Mr. Reagan's rearmament program is in deep trouble, but not because of Weinberger.

"Cap isn't the problem," Mr. Goldwater said. "It's the manufacturers; the problem is wrapped up with these manufacturers. It's just not a good season for defense" because of excesses in billing that have come to light.

Mr. Goldwater and two other Republican senators, Strom Thurmond of South Carolina and Steven D. Symms of Idaho, said Mr. Weinberger should receive high praise for raising record amounts of badly needed money for the armed services and alerting the nation to the dimensions of the Soviet threat.

Mr. Weinberger, responding to the criticisms, said, "The longer one's tenure, the longer the list of people who didn't get what they wanted."

"We're more or less a victim of our success over the last four years in that some people say now it's time to call a halt," he said. "But the threat hasn't diminished. It has increased."

900 Romanians Awaited by Bonn

Reuters

BERLIN — West Germany is expecting 900 Romanian refugees to come into the country through West Berlin in the coming months, the city authorities said Monday.

A group of about 30 Romanians entered West Berlin last week by threatening a sit-down strike at the border with East Berlin if they were not admitted, a West Berlin Senate spokesman said. The Romanians, who said they were political refugees, had been allowed to leave their country and fly to East Berlin, the Senate spokesman said.

He said that West German Interior Ministry officials were expecting up to 900 more Romanians to reach the West through the city, where there are no border controls for incoming visitors from East Germany.

After Shaky Start, Regan Takes Firm Control

(Continued from Page 1)

events" to create a single, definite impression of presidential activity and purpose. Mr. Baker and Mr. Deaver tried, often successfully, to focus coverage on a single event that would advance the White House "theme of the day."

In the second-term White House there often are many events and many themes. On Memorial Day last week, for instance, an official said the White House team expected that reporters would emphasize Mr. Reagan's wreath-laying ceremony at Arlington National Cemetery because "so much was made of the visit to Bitburg."

Instead, much of the news coverage focused on a remark Mr. Reagan made in Miami, where he accused the Democrats of "segmenting America into warring factions-over the years pitting white against black, women against men, young against old."

Mr. Regan and Mr. Buchanan say they hope to limit the number of major issues they take on at any one time.

"I think anyone, not just Reagan, is better off when he's focused on one thing at a time instead of trying to do several major things," Mr. Regan said last week. "I think that one major theme should be struck at one time."

Although conflicts in the current White House do not approach the dimensions of the battles between Mr. Baker and Edwin Meese 3d, now attorney general, in the first term and later between Mr. Baker and William P. Clark, then the national security affairs adviser, several officials say that relations between Mr. Regan and Mr. McFarlane are cool.

"Regan wants to be prime minister, and McFarlane sees himself as the guardian of the national security portfolio," a administration official remarked.

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Three Soviet Prisoners

This is how it goes for three Soviet dissident scientists, all political prisoners:

Andrei Sakharov may have gone on another *hunger strike this spring, perhaps for five days,* for the same reason that was behind his earlier strikes: to make the Soviet authorities choose between letting his extremely sick wife seek medical care in the West and taking responsibility for his death. By one account he was *force-fed at a hospital* and has since returned to his home in internal exile — in illegal exile, according to Soviet law, such as it is, since he was never tried and sentenced and has now been exiled longer than the longest allowable term. The most recent news received by relatives in the United States came in a postcard signed by his wife. Professional analysis showed it was a forgery, which raises the disquieting possibility that the routine and reassuring news it contained was transmitted on the assumption that the Sakharovs might not be in a position to tell the truth.

Yuri Orlov continues to live in appalling conditions in the remote Siberian village to which he was exiled after completing a harrowing seven-year prison term for "slander" — he had been working to hold the Soviet Union to the international human rights commitments it formally undertook *in the Helsinki accords.* The Kafkaesque prospect now looms that his wife, Irina, who lives in Moscow, will be tried for "slander" — for doing what she can to maintain lines to her husband and to those concerned about him. To avoid going to jail *she may have to ask to emigrate,* in which case she would be cutting the lines.

Anatoli Shcharansky, a scientist and dissident and also a Jew, is in the ninth year of a term in a Urals labor camp, having been put away on a palpably phony spy charge. A period of relatively good treatment in the camp was followed by renewed isolation and severity, the effect if not the intent being to demonstrate the government's continuing indifference to humane international opinion.

The three men are, of course, merely among the most familiar in the West of the many hapless individuals on whom the Kremlin is practicing its characteristic Stalinist abuse. The Western information network can keep track of only a relatively few victims at a time. You would think that the Soviet authorities, realizing this fact, would exploit it by allowing these conspicuous names to leave the country. The point would be not so much to end their misery as to reap political credit. This would be a cynical policy, but one making political sense, especially in a period when a new Soviet leader is taking certain strides toward a refurbished *relationship* with the United States. How will Mikhail Gorbachev play it?

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Positive but Improvable

When first elected, President Reagan proclaimed that the power to tax "must not be used to regulate the economy or bring about social change." Four years wiser, he now proclaims a tax program to achieve nothing less than "the second American Revolution." Such hyperbole aside, his proposals point toward significant progress in tax policy. Since its social goals are now acknowledged, the nation can clearly debate what they should be.

Mr. Reagan's premises and commitment are admirable. *As many have long argued, the tax* code has become unfair, complex and a drag on economic growth. The president's remedies head in the right direction. But he is wrong to put tax rate reduction ahead of fairness, and he strays too far from the goal of taxing all forms of income in essentially the same way.

The best feature of Mr. Reagan's plan, and surely its main purpose, is its sizable reduction in tax rates, both personal and corporate. That alone could remove many distortions from economic life and get people back to reckoning in real rather than tax dollars.

Also admirable is the extent to which the president would strip away deductions, exemptions, credits and other fancy gimmicks that warp America's spending and investment. He would remove the federal subsidies for expensive business meals and football tickets *and the building of shopping malls. He would* at least reduce the artificial lure of much real estate investment and other shelters.

But in redesigning the purer reform proposed by his Treasury, Mr. Reagan injects some dubious political objectives. By repealing the deductibility of state and local taxes, he would begin to starve the budgets of local governments as he has tried to starve federal spending. Yet he would spend sizable revenues for a big increase in personal exemptions, a larger benefit for big taxpayers than for small.

Downright unfair are some of the special lures that Mr. Reagan holds out to influential constituencies. Although he would kill the oil depletion allowance, he retains special deductions for oil drilling. Most distressingly, he would give still more favorable treatment to *capital gains,* preserving the *huge distinctions* between income from wages and the appreciation of stocks or paintings. The president contends that this favoritism is necessary to stimulate investment and growth. But his hardly socialistic Treasury thought otherwise just a few months ago and offered the much better idea of discounting capital gains for inflation and then taxing it like all other income.

Especially worrisome is the proposal to tax monies paid in taxes to state and local governments and thus to attack their services, even as Washington sharply reduces aid to those services. As former Senator Jacob Javits observes, the inevitable losers would be the poorest Americans who depend on local services. Washington would honor the deductibility of taxes paid to Saudi Arabia or Japan, but not those paid to Minnesota or New York City.

The administration has now produced two stimulating tax revisions, proving that many of the components are interchangeable, without enlarging the deficit. Mr. Reagan's package is impressive but far from ideal by his own stated objectives. Congress can make it better still.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

No Real Change in South Africa

An intense study of the situation in South Africa by Los Angeles Times reporters and outside experts indicates that new initiatives and an alternative to President Reagan's policy *of constructive engagement are required if* the risk of a bloodbath is to be reduced.

There has been no fundamental change in the policy of apartheid. There may be no way to contain the spreading violence, but if there is a way, it is by ending apartheid.

American businesses operating in or with South Africa should probably remain for the time being, but they must do more to persuade Pretoria to dismantle the apartheid system. The Sullivan principles, setting forth appropriate workplace conditions and committing companies against apartheid, will remain little more than a screen designed to justify remaining in business with South Africa unless they are used aggressively for fundamental change.

There is a susceptibility of managers to stockholders, but too often stockholders have not used that authority to prod the managers *into full and aggressive compliance with the* Sullivan principles. Divestment is an appropriate reaction only if managers refuse.

There are now proposals for legislation to bar new investments, limit bank lending and control trade. That is premature. Economic sanctions have rarely if ever been an effective instrument for bringing about peaceful change. It is better at this stage to test the leverage still in the hands of those doing business with South Africa.

For more than four years now the Reagan administration has opted for soft talk in public and tougher talk in private to win concessions from South Africa. This has served to encour*age nothing more than superficial change.* The change that really matters, ending racism, is as distant as ever. The blacks are not impressed with the lifting of segregation rules in some public places when they remain without political and economic rights.

The depth of American revulsion would become clearer if the polite rhetoric of the administration were reinforced. One step would be tighter trade restrictions on sensitive items, including high technology. There are items on the list of exports with strategic implications that should not be permitted, given the risks to South African stability brought on by the stubborn pursuit of racism.

Nothing may be accomplished by pursuing the full implementation of the Sullivan principles, by tightening strategic exports, by making sure that the American commitment to *peaceful change is not seen in Pretoria* as license to perpetuate racism. But if change does not result, the issue of divestment may be academic. The opportunity for investment most likely would, along with the opportunity for peaceful change, be lost in violence made inevitable by an elite blinded by its privileges from seeing the options that still exist.

— The Los Angeles Times.

FROM OUR JUNE 4 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Socialist Plot Foiled in Japan

YOKOHAMA, Japan — A great Socialist plot against the Government has been discovered, with ramifications so extensive and interests so enormous that the newspapers are forbidden to publish details. It is known, however, that several notorious agitators disguised as laborers employed in the Government factory near Matsumoto, in the Nagano Prefecture, have been secretly manufacturing bombs for the purpose of killing Count Katsura and other members of the Cabinet. The ringleaders, one *of whom is Shusui Kotoku, an educated man* and an excellent writer, have been arrested in the Amanoya Hotel, near Hakone. Two women were among the prisoners. Count Katsura is the special object of hatred owing to his drastic measures against the Socialist party.

1935: Baluchistan Quake Kills 40,000

QUETTA, British Baluchistan — It is estimated that forty thousand persons lost their lives in the [May 30] Baluchistan earthquake. Six thousand who were injured are now being treated in hospitals. Another shock was felt [on *June 3*] but beyond shaking down a few buildings already ruined it did no damage as far as can be learned. A previous secondary shock, which was more extensive, damaged the railroad and caused a re-routing of refugee trains leaving the stricken area. Over 3,000 troops *have been engaged in clearing out the Indian* quarter of the city and there are 5,000 survivors encamped near the railroad. Searching the wreckage for bodies is not expected to be completed for many days. Thousands of the dead still lie buried in the ruins.

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U.S.-Soviet Relations: The Grim Horizon

By Marshall D. Shulman

This is the first of two articles.

NEW YORK — Sometimes on the Great Plains of America you can see a tornado coming from a long way off. That is the situation the United States faces in its relations with the Soviet Union just now.

Unless something changes, we are in for a long period of unregulated military competition and consequent higher tensions. Neither country wants it. Both countries will face tough domestic problems as a result. In addition, America will have increasingly difficult alliance problems. But each country thinks it is up to the other to move.

American public opinion, preoccupied with taxes and budget-cutting, is confused first by mixed signals on U.S.-Soviet relations, and also — *to the extent that it is giving any thought to the* shift in strategy to a "star wars" defense against missiles — by the mistaken belief that a decision limited to research will postpone the problem.

What keeps the public from seeing the dark cloud ahead is that the relationship is moving in different ways at different levels.

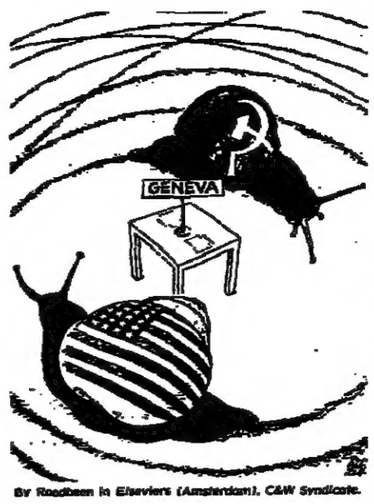
The atmospherics have been better since President Reagan delivered a speech of somewhat more conciliatory tone in January 1984. At the level of secondary issues, there is talk of trade, new consulates, regional interests and so on. There is even a minuet going on about a possible Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in the fall.

But on the most important issue, management of the nuclear military competition, the positions of the two countries seem to be irreconcilable, with no sign of movement as the second round of negotiations starts up in Geneva.

Before long it will be clear to all that even if the talks continue as a public relations exercise, both countries will be deploying new weapons systems now in their pipelines: ballistic missiles, cruise missiles, submarines and bombers.

This will beget tension, from which the atmospherics and the secondary issues will not be insulated. It will heighten strains in the Atlantic alliance and in Soviet and American societies. This outcome is not foreordained. It will depend upon choices that are waiting to be made in Moscow and in Washington.

On the Soviet side, the new leadership faces major decisions. In anticipation of the 27th Communist Party Congress next February, the leadership is drafting a new five-year plan that involves calculations about trade, military costs and domestic goals. The Kremlin is also at a crucial juncture in one of its regular five-year military planning cycles.



By Roedoen in Elsevier's (Amsterdam), C&W Syndicate.

Mikhail Gorbachev has made clear that his priority is to concentrate *on modernizing* the economy. Logically, this gives him an interest in better relations with America if possible, not only to improve trade but, more importantly, to avoid still higher drains into the military sector.

Although the incentives for the Soviet regime *to seek agreements* with the United States to moderate the military competition are strong, Moscow is also determined not to appear weak. It is a mistake to believe, as some in America do, that Soviet domestic problems and the pressure of new U.S. military programs will compel the Soviet leadership to capitulate and accept agreements it regards as inequitable.

The crucial obstacle to agreement in the Geneva negotiations is the proposed Strategic Defense Initiative, or "star wars." To Moscow, the SDI is a disguised way of forcing the pace of competition in advanced-technology weapons, in which superior technology gives the United States an advantage. By no conceivable logic can the Russians be expected to agree to reduce their offensive missiles while America is moving to gain military control of space, in addition to the new bombers, missiles and submarines that the United States *is building* under a nearly doubled military budget — which will continue to increase for the next several years even if Congress were to grant no new spending authority.

The Russians will instead build more missiles and more warheads. And America will make it easier for them to do this if it decides no longer to abide by the limits of SALT-1 and -2.

The writer, professor of international relations, directs the W. Averell Harriman Institute for Advanced Study of the Soviet Union at Columbia University in New York. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

To Be Lebanese Means to Keep On Coping

By Herbert H. Denton

This is the first of two articles.

WASHINGTON — Lebanon is so good at making do amid war and chaos that its upheavals seem capable of going on forever.

It is not so long since I lay flat on *my back in the American University* Hospital in Beirut with a severe infection. Shells crashed a few blocks away. Hospital staff tried to maintain their routine. I was visited daily by doctors and a white-starched entourage of serious-looking medical students with clipboards who took notes and nodded gravely at me.

All around was barely contained chaos. Crowds milled around the lobby seeking to be admitted. A few days before, armed Shiite fighters in ragtag fatigues had held up hospital staff *in the packed intensive-care unit to* force them to remove a critically ill man and make room for the ailing father of one of their guerrillas.

Keen calculation is at the core of the Lebanese psyche, whether in trade and finance or in war and politics.

Suddenly one day, a waiter I knew from the Rigoletto, an elegant little Italian restaurant in my neighborhood, burst into my room. Learning that I was in the hospital, the owner had decided to send up a little surprise. The young waiter balanced a tray of pasta, salad and pastry with one hand and carried a bottle of wine, a wineglass and a corkscrew in the other. He had walked 10 blocks up a steep hill from the seaside restaurant to bring me dinner.

The Lebanese are master improvisers. They even improvised a deceptive semblance of a nation in the calm, glorious three decades after independence from France in 1943.

They take a perverse pride in being able to cope — indeed, often to thrive — in dire adversity. They bear up against trouble with a dignity that is often *surreal in the circumstances.* They dismiss disaster with a wave of the hand and a one word utterance — "malesh" ("never mind"). I always thought of that as the national motto.

I never thought that the Lebanese were *innately bloodthirsty. Indeed,* outside Lebanon they have always worked hard, prospered and lived peacefully. On the west coast of Africa, for decades, they have been the merchant class. In the Gulf region, as the oil states modernized, they and the Palestinians formed the core of the professional class.

The Lebanese continue to be supremely confident that whatever they destroy they can quickly rebuild, and that in the interim they can cope.

A joke told by all factions is that of the 11-year-old boy who has just emigrated with his parents to New York and is being tested in the neighborhood elementary school. "What's two and two?" the American schoolteacher asks the boy. He pauses to think for a moment, then responds, "Are you buying or selling?"

Keen calculation is at the core of the Lebanese psyche, whether it is in matters of trade and finance or war and politics. I recall an aide of Robert C. *McFarlane, President Reagan's* national security adviser, telling how the Americans replaced a large window in the ambassador's residence that had been blown out by shelling. They discovered that a former president of the republic who always responded agreeably to their appeals for national reconciliation had put his money on war: He had cornered the market on pane glass.

When I arrived in Beirut in January 1983 I discovered that even poor Shiites, existing in the most miserable of human conditions, displayed the Lebanese national way of coping.

The grand old waterfront hotels on the northern tip of the city had long since been battered beyond recognition and were serving as crude shelter for some of the hundreds of thousands of country folk who had fled to the capital from the cross fire of the Palestinian-Israeli wars to the south. In these bombed-out shells there was neither electricity nor running water. Yet a telltale sign of the squatters' presence was the lines of freshly washed clothes hanging out to dry.

There was even a routine to the war. Housewives would scurry out to shop in the early afternoon because they knew fighting would taper off while the guerrillas ate a big lunch. Everyone knew there would always be at least one day late in the month when hostilities ceased — payday.

If Lebanon is unfathomable and bruising for outsiders like Israel and the United States, it is not because there are no rules to the game there. Rather, I believe, it is because behind the Western veneer, the democratic institutions, there were social arrangements that stood Western understanding of logic on its head.

In a nation of religious minorities vying for position in a violent, volatile atmosphere, one such rule is that in weakness there is strength. The corollary of this is that to be temporarily strong and dominant is to be in a very precarious situation. Others inevitably band together against you.


'Maybe we could take out a second mortgage . . .'

Ariel Sharon failed to understand this when he tried to rewrite the political map of Lebanon. Israelis still bemoan the assassination of their chosen leader of Lebanon, Bashir Gemayel, as if it were a cruel accident of history. They still do not see it as the likely outcome of their efforts to change the cardinal rules of the game.

The Shiites, dominant in the capital now, understand the dynamic all too well, although they are at a loss to see how to get out of their current predicament of superiority. They appear to have prevailed in their battles to keep the PLO from establishing itself in Beirut, but they are painfully aware that their successes in combat have come at the price of appearing as the heavy, which sets them up for similar counter-treatment *later on.*

When Lebanon has worked — which has not been for the last 10 years — it has not been because of any consensus on national purpose, says Jamil Mroue, editor of the English-language Beirut Daily Star. The equilibrium meant merely that opposing forces were finely balanced and agreement had been reached on rules for doing business. This favored style of dealing is universally known as "the Lebanese solution."

A reporter for the National Geographic, on a trip to Lebanon in the late 1960s as the fragile calm began to fall apart, found "transactions of such complexity and boldness as to give pause to even the most audacious of entrepreneurs . . . Consider, for example, the Lebanese trader who sold some French-made pianos to a Brazilian merchant, accepting a shipment of peanuts from Senegal as payment. He then sold the peanuts to a German firm with the stipulation that he be paid in U.S. dollars."

The Lebanese are fond of these jerry-built arrangements and especially revel in ones with hidden built-in parts. One of the less complex of those I encountered was a deal struck between the Christian commanders of the U.S.-built Lebanese army and a brigade of Moslem soldiers that defected to the Shiite militia, Amal.

Akaf Haidar, an Amal leader, recalled later that once the impoverished militia had gained control of the brigade, they were faced with the problem of paying, feeding and arming it. Their solution was to request provisions from the Christian commanders against whom the brigade was in revolt. The commanders initially refused, but militia leaders reminded them that the Central Bank was in the area controlled by the rebels, who could seize it. So a deal was struck to allow paymasters and supply trucks through the lines.

If the Lebanese are good at these kinds of arrangements, they never seem to exhibit any patience with the drudgery and detail involved in the profitless art of governing.

Ministries were often filthy and disorganized, in contrast to the impeccable cleanliness and efficiency of private offices. Corruption was brazen and rampant. A clerk once demanded a $50 bribe to process my application for a work permit. He explained that he had plowed all his savings into a little gift shop, but because of the war, business was poor. "All I have is what I take from the ministry," he sighed sadly.

The writer was The Washington Post's Beirut bureau chief in 1983 and 1984.

Humiliated By Violent Offspring

By Flora Lewis

VARNA, Bulgaria — Moscow radio, which dominates the air in all languages hereabouts, has had a lot to say about the murderous football riot in Brussels last week.

Football — that is, soccer — is one thing Eastern and Western Europe have in common. Bulgaria beat Yugoslavia a few days ago and it was a cause for national celebration. Russians are passionate about their team. So the mad behavior of English fans attending a match with Italy, leaving 38 dead and hundreds injured, was a matter of special interest.

Moscow's commentator claimed to have the explanation. English youths, he said, are driven crazy by unemployment, by a decadent society that offers them neither hope nor purpose. They go berserk to express their revulsion at the Western system.

In response, it is of course easy enough to denounce the abuse of freedom in a part of the world where freedom is limited to accepting authority. Still, it is disturbing that some Western youths hold so low the values of civil behavior, *appreciate so* little the right to travel where they please, to speak and dress and think as they please. These rights are denied in much of the world.

To her credit, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher neither made nor accepted any excuses for her country. British football teams will be kept out of Continental competition for a year and Parliament will be asked to push through much stricter laws to keep order when games are played.

But there is something more nagging at the back of the mind, something missing in our understanding of our social problems. It is sharpened by hearing all this from the other side of the East-West divide.

Here, on what has been called the Red Riviera on the wide beaches of the Black Sea, there is utter calm. Young people are decorous. They have to be, or they risk bad trouble. Family ties are tight, by necessity as well as tradition, since it is so hard to *get a place to live, to win some independence* and achieve some mobility.

A Westerner feels a reflex of distaste for so much external constraint, so much policing, so much deliberate organizing and mobilizing to cast the individual in an iron mold of conformity. He is told about "scientific programs" for the "socialization of youth." When you ask what on earth that means, the vague answer is to teach them how to behave and be useful to society.

That is meaningless — or worse, deliberate obfuscation by a power system imposing its demands for enthusiastic obedience. But it leaves an unspoken question about what is going wrong in the West.

It seems obvious enough what is going wrong in the East. There isn't any sparkle room. People are supposed to be "socialized," which means repressed in a way to guarantee that regimes cannot be challenged and individuals cannot dissent. The result is a drab pecking order. Right is what each superior layer says is right. And there are certainly layers here, organized by money when it comes to whether payment is in solid Western currencies or only the local tender; organized by rank when it comes to privileges.

Back to the football syndrome, and the radio. Violence for wild tribal reasons is widespread. There are the Tamils and the Sinhalese busily murdering each other in Sri Lanka. There is Beirut full of heavy arms ever being turned against yesterday's ally to get the jump on tomorrow's enemy lest he manipulate an advantage.

No doubt there is much more distress that does not get on the radio because there is nobody around willing or able to report it for people who are curious about the world. Assumptions are so easily acquired. Some parts of the world can be expected to do awful things. Other parts can be *expected to hide them.*

The shock comes with compulsory recognition that we harbor the capacity to be dreadful in the part of the world we think we know.

All those other bloody fights and surly relations seem to be about grievances that are understandable if not a justification for the way people behave. But a football game? How does that acquire the status of substitute target for the lust to identify an enemy and wreak harm?

There is a lot to ponder, in the excesses of order and disorder. It is irritating, but humbling, to hear in the East that the West doesn't do any better in bringing up its children to make the world less vicious.

The New York Times.

How Americans Learn Not to Read

By Rudolf Flesch

DOBBS FERRY, New York — The U.S. National Institute of Education, a federal office, says that 27 million American adults are wholly illiterate and that 45 million more are near-illiterate. Why is this the case? America has had compulsory education for 100 years. How come millions can't read?

The only answer is that schools do a poor job of teaching reading.

For centuries, the reading of alphabetic languages has been taught by phonics — by teaching the sounds of letters. Other alphabetic languages are taught this way. Why do Americans do it differently?

Six independent studies have shown that English-speaking children enter American schools with an average speaking vocabulary of *at least 24,000* words. When phonics is used, children are taught the sounds of the 26 letters and about 100 letter groups like AU, CH, EIGH, NG, OY and WR. In the few schools that still use systematic phonics, pupils learn those standard spellings by Christmas of their first year and can then read anything that interests them.

However, some 50 years ago most schools abandoned phonics and switched to the whole-word method. Instead of teaching the sounds of letters, this teaches children the meanings of whole words. The process takes six or eight years and, as illiteracy statistics show, is extremely inefficient.

Professional literature on the teaching of reading shows that American educators treat it like the teaching of a foreign language. The ability of first graders to speak and understand 24,000 English words is ignored, and the child is taught a second language that might be called "visual English." The child is shown a picture of a cat, a dog, a house and told that the letter group underneath means a cat, a dog, a house. The child is then shown endless repetitions of the letter groups so that he or she will remember what they look like.

By the same token, a child who is wholly ignorant of German could be taught "visual German." The child would repeatedly be shown certain German words and told, for instance, that the letter group PFERD under a picture of a horse means a horse. In this way the child would presumably in several years attain a reasonable command of "visual German" without ever hearing or speaking a German word.

Note that this method completely ignores phonics. PFERD is pronounced *pfairt,* but the student is not asked to learn that.

With the whole-word method, phonics becomes a wholly irrelevant frill. And that is precisely how it is treated in American schools and in the so-called basal readers used throughout the country.

From 1911 to 1980 there were 124 studies that proved that systematic phonics is the best way to teach reading. A recent report of the Federal Commission on Reading agrees. Something should be done about it. Now.

The writer is author of "Why Johnny Can't Read" (1955) and "Why Johnny Still Can't Read" (1981). He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Parents Have a Decisive Role to Play

FOR years, American parents were advised to leave all reading instruction to teachers, on the ground that parental efforts to introduce children to reading would only confuse them. Research now shows that informal instruction at home powerfully contributes to children's interest in reading and to reading achievement in school.

The single most important way to help children become good readers is to read to them — even when they are infants. As children grow, parents should talk with them, discuss their children's experiences, daily activities, favorite stories or movies or television programs and urge them to tell stories about trips to the zoo, museum, store, library, park. Children must learn the importance of words as conveyors of meaning.

Good readers, researchers find, have access to pens, pencils and chalk boards at home, and are encouraged to write stories. Their parents are *informal teachers,* not competing with school but supporting its mission.

Parents should see that children have time to read. Independent reading contributes directly to reading achievement, yet few children read outside of school. One study found that fifth graders spend about a third of their free time watching television, compared to 1 percent or less in reading. Parents should restrict television-watching to one hour on school days.

— Diane Ravitch, a historian of education and author of "The Schools We Deserve," writing in The New York Times.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Amateur in the Embassy

The International Herald Tribune has done well to air the question of political ambassadorships. America is the only serious country not to recognize diplomacy as a profession, thereby perpetuating the 19th century European tradition of naming "aristocrats" as ambassadors.

Professional diplomats accept that special circumstances may call for a political appointee, and a few outstanding nonprofessionals are remembered. These few, however, all had exceptional qualifications and preparation, from extensive public service or closely related experience.

Career diplomats keep hidden their horror stories about the gaffes, or worse, of many politicos. Awareness of the Herculean efforts professionals frequently make to limit the damage of political appointees might lead to a demand for more seriousness in choosing ambassadors.

An ambassador's complicated functions include, in addition to advocating U.S. policy, the capacity to report events in the host country. This presupposes arduous training in history, economics, culture and language, coupled with experience. Also, diplomacy is a quiet, painstaking craft, and becoming a media celebrity usually limits effectiveness.

We must be clear about what an ambassadorship is not — a dumping ground for the politically inconvenient; a place for ethnic Americans, who often speak their ancestral language poorly, to prove that they have made it in America; a job to provide social climbers an opportunity to hobnob with the local nobility; a stage for persons on the make at home to add a line to their résumés with ill-advised intervention in the domestic affairs of the host country.

America and its presidents must come to accept that *to carry out our* worldwide mission we need a highly skilled professional foreign service and ambassadors. We must devise more effective techniques for recruiting, training and, especially, utilizing a first-class career diplomacy. The time to start reform is now.

ROBERT F. ILLING.
Porto, Portugal

Arms Concern Employee Linked to U.S. Spy Case

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — An employee of a military contractor in California has been implicated in a purported Soviet spy ring, government officials said.

The employee, a former U.S. Navy worker who lives near Sacramento, California, has been questioned by federal agents, the officials, who asked not to be identified, said Sunday night. They said he was suspected of smuggling secret material from the Alameda Naval Air Station near Oakland, but declined to be more specific about the type of material.

A retired navy communications specialist, John A. Walker Jr., and his son, Michael Lance Walker, a seaman aboard the nuclear carrier Nimitz, have been indicted on charges of espionage for the Soviet Union. John Walker's brother, Arthur J. Walker, a retired navy lieutenant commander and engineer for a defense contractor, has been arrested on similar charges.

The officials also said that John Walker, who has been accused of being the leader of the purported ring, was hired by the navy to give polygraph, or lie detector, tests to sailors charged with misconduct, a post that may have given him access to highly classified information.

According to the officials, classified military documents were found in the office of Arthur Walker, who worked most recently for VSE Corp., a military contractor based in Virginia.

The documents, the officials said, included information about designs for ships that would be used as command-and-control centers at sea.

The sources said that the California man, who has been identified in affidavits only as "D," had permitted federal agents to search his home.

They would not say what was found inside, nor would they describe the ties between "D" and John Walker. In a secret message to a Russian diplomat, Mr. Walker used the code name "D" to describe the California man, the officials said.

A former employee of John Walker's private detective agency in Norfolk, Virginia, said that Mr. Walker had made frequent trips to San Francisco to visit a business partner.

The officials have said that at least three California men who worked with Mr. Walker in the navy are under surveillance by law enforcement agents.

■ More Surveillance Urged

Ronald J. Ostrow of the Los Angeles Times reported from Washington:

Bobby R. Inman, a retired admiral and a former deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, called Sunday for an increase in surveillance of Soviet bloc agents in the United States.

Following the charges of spying activity lodged against members of the Walker family, Mr. Inman said that the Naval Investigative Service has three times as many agents looking for waste, fraud and abuse — "the $600 ashtray cases" — as agents hunting for spies.

"Frankly, we tend to allocate the talent we have against the problem that's got the current headline," he said on a television interview program.

Mr. Inman said the government could not put the 4.3 million Americans who hold security clearances under surveillance. "So you begin with absolutely blanketing every legal, accredited prospective case officer in this country," he said.

Case officers, as they are called in the intelligence community, are officials that Soviet bloc countries send to the United States as part of their embassy or United Nations staffs. Protected by diplomatic immunity, their real mission is intelligence-gathering and recruiting spies.

In the early 1970s, the United States moved to improve trade and foreign relations with Communist countries, and in the process "more than doubled the number of prospective case officers," Mr. Inman said. At the same time, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and military services were reducing the number of counterintelligence agents they had.

Since then, however, although Mr. Inman did not mention it, the FBI's counterintelligence budget has increased sharply, and the ratio has improved, intelligence sources said.

Mother of Trial Witness Dies in Bombing in Italy

Reuters

NAPLES — The mother of a man who has been testifying against co-defendants in a large-scale trial of suspected members of the Camorra, or the Naples Mafia, was killed by a bomb explosion early Monday, the police said.

Francesca Pandico, 65, died when the bomb went off under the cabin in which she and other family members lived in a camp near Naples for victims of a 1980 earthquake. Her son Giovanni is one of about a dozen witnesses on whose evidence the state based its case against 640 suspects.

De Lorean Announces Plans To Build a New Car in Ohio

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — John Z. De Lorean, the automaker whose venture to make a luxury sports car in Northern Ireland failed, says he will set up a plant in Columbus, Ohio, to produce a new high-performance car.

Mr. De Lorean said in an interview that he has been working on the car for about six months and that the assembly operation could be established soon.

The Los Angeles Herald-Examiner quoted Mr. De Lorean as saying late Sunday that his role in a new company, if one is created, has not been defined.

Sources in Ohio and in Northern Ireland said Mr. De Lorean hoped to produce a car similar to the DMC-12, which was built by De Lorean Motor Co. from 1979 until the company failed in 1982, the Detroit Free Press reported Sunday.

Marvin Katz, vice president of Kapac Co., an auto parts distributor based in Columbus, Ohio, whose company acquired most of De Lorean Motor's parts inventory, said the new car would be a modified DMC-12 "with a larger engine and transmission and wheels." He would not identify other companies and individuals he said were backing the latest effort.

The DMC-12 was built in Northern Ireland, with the British government contributing about £77 million (more than $140 million at 1982 exchange rates). The British government and a large number of other creditors have filed civil suits in Detroit to recover some of their losses, and the legal implications of a new De Lorean car venture were not immediately clear.

De Lorean Motor filed for reorganization under U.S. bankruptcy laws in October 1982, but was placed under liquidation after a hearing in a Michigan court.

Mr. De Lorean remains under investigation by a federal grand jury in Detroit, his lawyer has said. The grand jury reportedly is investigating Mr. De Lorean's business activities, including allegations by creditors that he had misappropriated millions of dollars in the Northern Ireland venture.

AP

John Z. De Lorean

Raids End Salvadoran Hospital Strike

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — Hundreds of Salvadoran military policemen and national guardsmen carrying automatic weapons burst into five hospitals and 20 clinics of the state-run health system around the country to end a four-week takeover by striking health workers.

The armed forces reported that four police "observers" — unarmed and not in uniform — were shot and killed in the action before dawn Sunday at San Salvador's General Hospital under uncertain circumstances.

One patient was reported to have died of a heart attack during the raid, but neither the military nor the strikers reported that any civilians were killed or wounded there, and fragmentary reports from outside the capital listed no casualties.

The police actions apparently were designed to crack down on what President José Napoleón Duarte charges is "subversive" use of the union movement by El Salvador's leftist guerrillas to destabilize his government.

The state health workers' strike technically was illegal. But officials acknowledged that such stoppages have been tolerated since 1979 without use of force. Mr. Duarte lashed out at unions in his state-of-the-nation address Saturday in a wide-ranging criticism of the Salvadoran left.

In addition, the government sought to show that it could use force without resorting to the kind of brutality that the three military security forces — national police, treasury police and national guard — have been accused of in the past.

"We've tried to do everything with the professionalism that the armed forces now have achieved," said Lieutenant Colonel Enzo Rubio, who commanded the units that entered General Hospital.

Neither Colonel Rubio nor witnesses provided a clear account of how the "observers" were killed, although strikers suggested that they had been shot by other policemen.

The government said that patients who had left the hospital during the union takeover had reported that the strikers had pistols and possibly a machine gun, but the strikers denied it.

At General Hospital, where the government called a group of mostly American reporters to be present during what was termed a "dislodgment," a special team and more than 100 military security agents bound the hands of several hundred hospital workers with twine and forced them to lie on the floor. The workers, including doctors and some nurses, were released after their identification documents were checked.

Embezzler in Tennessee Gets 20 Year Term

The Associated Press

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee — Jake F. Butcher, the financier whose theft of $20 million from his banks led to their financial ruin, was sentenced Monday to two concurrent 20-year prison terms.

He will be required to serve at least a third of his sentence. Twenty years was the maximum Mr. Butcher could receive under a plea-bargain arrangement with prosecutors.

U.S. prosecutors had urged U.S. District Judge William K. Thomas to sentence Mr. Butcher to the maximum term on the first of three bank fraud convictions.

Only the maximum sentence will "provide the necessary punishment and serve as a deterrent to others," U.S. Attorney John W. Gill Jr. told Judge Thomas.

Mr. Butcher was indicted twice on bank fraud charges in Knoxville, once in Memphis and once in London, Kentucky. The collapse of his flagship bank, the United American Bank of Knoxville, led to the failure of eight banks in Tennessee. Eleven other banks in Tennessee and Kentucky had to be sold or merged.

The financier accepted a plea bargain that guaranteed he would not receive more than 20 years in prison. The bargain also covered a subsequent tax evasion charge and allowed Mr. Butcher to avoid as many as five trials on bank-fraud and tax evasion charges.

Defense attorneys, describing Mr. Butcher as a "kind and caring man," had asked for mercy, seeking a three-year term and three years of public service work for him.

Judge Thomas said he hoped the sentence would restore "a badly shaken public confidence" in banks.

For a U.S. Bureaucrat, a Life of Spice

Price and Supply of Condiments Are the Esoterica of Work

By Ward Sinclair
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Sooner or later, someone will wonder about the world celery-seed situation, so here's some of the news crossing the desk of Rex E.T. Dull, the man at the U.S. Agriculture Department who keeps tabs on the spice trade.

The good news is that prices early this year were down from last year's exceptional highs, which were caused by civil strife around Amritsar, India. India produces most of the world's celery seed.

The bad news, according to late intelligence, is that unrest is boiling up again, and nobody knows what will happen to celery-seed supplies.

The nutmeg picture, on the other hand, is a bit clearer.

Indonesian nutmeg is doing well; nutmeg from Grenada, however, is doing poorly in general, and in the United States in particular, because it contains more fat than buyers want.

After the U.S. invasion of Grenada in 1983, the Soviet Union canceled a contract to buy 500 tons of nutmeg a year, and the island's warehouses now hold a huge surplus, Mr. Dull said recently.

Arcana like these are the spice of Mr. Dull's life. He has been the Foreign Agricultural Service's keeper of data on tea, spices, cocoa and essential oils for 24 years, and never, he says, has it been a bore.

Mr. Dull's reports and market analyses, published periodically by the Agriculture Department, apparently are snapped up eagerly by people who have a need to know about his subjects.

As a result of his immersion in the esoterica of spices and the like, Mr. Dull has become a walking encyclopedia of things you probably never cared to ask about.

For example, Mr. Dull's data disclose that U.S. oregano imports continue moving right on up on the charts. "Oregano has become very popular, due to the popularity of pizza, spaghetti, the Italian foods," he said. "Same thing for basil, which is increasing."

Or consider the sesame seed. U.S. imports were 36,759 metric tons (40,434 short tons) last year. The largest user in the United States probably is the McDonald's fast-food chain, which offers a sesame-seed bun.

The hot item in the spice business happens to be pepper, Mr. Dull's last circular reports that tight supplies and rising prices have hit the world pepper market, with production having fallen below consumption.

But pepper, like so many other farm products, is an up-and-down commodity. Brazil boosted plantings and exports to record levels in 1981 and 1982, but when prices dropped, farmers reduced plantings, Mr. Dull reported. Some Malaysian farmers switched from pepper to cocoa; bad weather spoiled much of India's 1984 pepper crop.

Philippine Officers Organize in Effort to End Abuses

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

MANILA — A group of young military officers has launched a movement within the armed forces to halt what the officers see as growing demoralization and to improve their effectiveness in combating Communist insurgents.

The movement emphatically rejects any idea that it might engineer a coup, and insists on respecting the military hierarchy. But it clearly responds to deficiencies in the armed forces' leadership and growing frustration in the battle against about 12,000 guerrillas of the New People's Army, the military arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

Among the movement's grievances, according to published statements and interviews with member officers, are corruption in the military, favoritism in promotions, generals who retain their functions after they reach retirement age, military abuses against civilians, inefficient distribution of supplies and loss of public support.

The group is known as "We Belong" or the "Reform AFP Movement," AFP standing for Armed Forces of the Philippines. It says it is expanding rapidly and winning support in various parts of the country.

The number of members has not been announced, but an officer has estimated publicly that the movement has the support of 70 percent of the more than 3,000 Philippine Military Academy graduates in service. A legislator has estimated that 40 percent of the 16,000 officers in the armed forces, which has 113,000 members, could be supporters or sympathizers.

The movement has been welcomed by some leaders, including Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and the acting armed forces chief of staff, General Fidel V. Ramos. But it appears to have been greeted with suspicion or ambivalence by others.

The coast guard commander, Commodore Brilliante Ochoco, a former chairman of the Philippine Military Academy's alumni association, said in a speech Saturday that the group's aims were worthy, but their methods "deplorable."

He charged that the movement's complaints "crucified members" of the armed forces "before they even had a chance to protect their good names" and gave a false impression that nothing had been done to correct flaws.

Instead of disregarding military tradition and using "propagandist venues" to air their grievances, Commodore Ochoco said, the officers should go through channels.

In an interview last week, President Ferdinand E. Marcos tended to dismiss the movement's grievances as "griping," although he acknowledged that complaints may have some basis.

AP

Fidel V. Ramos

AP

Juan Ponce Enrile

"Griping is traditional in the armed forces, but they've just called it by an esoteric name," Mr. Marcos said. He reminisced about "gripes" he had heard about food, clothing and shoes while an officer during World War II. He added, however, in a reference to the movement's officers, "We should listen to them."

Asked about Mr. Marcos's remarks, five members of the movement indicated in an interview Thursday that their grievances had gone well beyond such griping. "We don't like to use the word 'gripes,'" a colonel said.

Mr. Marcos conferred Friday with about 30 officers in the movement who had graduated from the military academy classes of 1971 and 1973, according to the presidential palace.

A statement said Mr. Marcos had promised to prosecute promptly any military men accused of dishonesty or corruption, and to encourage the group to help gather evidence of irregularities. But he warned against "trial by publicity."

The statement also said the officers, who were accompanied by General Ramos, had assured Mr. Marcos that their movement had not been instigated by any military or political leader and that they would press for change within the law and the chain of command.

In apparent response to the movement's concerns, General Ramos ordered on Saturday the court-martial of two officers and six enlisted men in connection with crimes that included murder and robbery.

At the same time, in a move approved by Mr. Marcos, General Ramos relieved two field commanders whose units in the provinces of Negros Occidental and Samar were recently attacked by Communist rebels. General Ramos said the two colonels had been relieved for having failed to supervise security measures in their units.

In other disciplinary measures, the presidential palace reported that 40 officers had been dismissed and six reprimanded as of May 15 in what it called "an ongoing effort to weed out incompetents and undesirables in the officer corps."

So far, however, authorities have said nothing about what an officer in the movement denounced as the "dishonesty" of some officers who he said were painting a "rosy picture" of the military's fight against the Communist guerrillas.

Another officer described how guerrillas can lie in ambush for days "and nobody will inform the military about them." But when the military tries to ambush the guerrillas, he said, people often warn them.

The officers said military abuses, including torture and summary executions, had contributed to the lack of public support.

An officer said, "Some of us on occasion have been ordered to get involved in massive election irregularities," such as "carting off ballot boxes" and "terrorizing voters" into supporting certain candidates. He said the movement aimed to "generate enough awareness" that young officers would refuse such orders in the future.

The officers, who represented the Philippine constabulary, the army, the air force and the navy, were interviewed at Camp Aguinaldo in Manila, site of the Ministry of National Defense.

■ **Marcos to Run Again**

President Marcos announced Monday that he would run for reelection in 1987, United Press International reported from Manila.

In a press release, Mr. Marcos said he would seek a new six-year term to enable him to carry out a pledge to lift the Philippines from its economic crisis. The nation's foreign debt is about $25 billion.

The Associated Press

BUSINESS TRIP — Zhao Ziyang, China's prime minister, arriving in London for a one-week visit, was met by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Britain's foreign secretary. Mr. Zhao, seeking joint ventures and technology transfers, also will visit West Germany and the Netherlands.

Vatican, Italy Put New Pact Into Effect

Reuters

VATICAN CITY — The Vatican and Italy exchanged documents on Monday ratifying a revised church-state accord that ended Catholicism's role as the state religion and Rome's status as a "sacred city."

Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and the Vatican secretary of state, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, exchanged the documents on the new concordat at a ceremony in the Vatican.

Mr. Craxi, making his first official visit to the Vatican since he assumed office nearly two years ago, later met with Pope John Paul II.

The ceremony formally put into effect two agreements on the revision signed last year and ratified by the Italian Parliament.

The concordat is a revision of part of the Lateran treaties signed between the Vatican and the government of Mussolini in 1929, and guarantees religious freedom for non-Catholics.

Mr. Craxi described it as the formal realization of an article on religious liberty in Italy's Constitution of 1948.

Cardinal Casaroli said that the accord should not be seen as a break with the past but as the product of a continuous maturation.

He noted that although Catholicism is no longer the state religion the pact acknowledges that Catholic principles are an important part of Italy's historic patrimony.

Rome loses its status as a "sacred city," a title that in the past had led to the banning of plays or books considered offensive to Catholicism or the papacy. The new pact recognizes the capital's "particular significance" to Catholicism.

It establishes stricter criteria for state recognition of church institutions eligible for tax benefits and will gradually phase out state subsidies of salaries for clerics.

Beginning in 1990 Italian bishops are to pay the salaries of clerics from funds to which Italians can contribute and claim income tax relief.

Catholic schools maintain full freedom but religious education in public schools becomes optional. The state will continue to recognize church marriages but civilian courts now will review church marriage annulments.

Iraq Reports Bombing Gulf Targets

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — Iraq said that its jets attacked "a large maritime target" and a petrochemical complex Monday in the Gulf near Iran's main oil terminal.

There was no independent confirmation of the attack on the "maritime target" — Iraqi parlance for an oil tanker — or on the abandoned Bandar Khomeini oil complex.

Iran also said that Iraqi planes had fired rockets on Tehran on Sunday. Earlier, Iraq had made the same report. Iran said later that its gunners had been shelling the Iraqi city of Basra in retaliation for air attacks on Tehran.

[The raid Sunday night on Tehran was the heaviest in the renewed bombing and was assumed to have caused many casualties in densely populated districts, although the official Iranian media said the death toll was 11, Agence France-Press quoted sources in Tehran as saying.]

A military spokesman in Baghdad said that jet fighters struck twice Monday at the Iranian military camp of Khaneh, in southern Iran, killing a "large number" of soldiers.

Iraqi fighter planes set fire to targets on Kharg Island, Bandar Khomeini and Khaneh oil terminals and "reduced them to smoldering ashes," the Iraqi spokesman said in a broadcast monitored in Nicosia. Iran's chief oil terminal is on Kharg Island.

The official Iranian news agency, IRNA, reported later that Iranian gunners had poured shells onto the Iraqi border city of Basra over the past 24 hours, wrecking the railroad station, a hotel and a branch of the Central Bank.

The IRNA reports, monitored in Nicosia, said that the shelling had cut off roads leading to Basra and severed the supply lines of Iraq's Third Army.

Seven other Iraqi border towns were targeted by Iranian gunners, IRNA said. There was no immediate Iraqi confirmation.

Lord George-Brown Is Dead at 70

Reuters

LONDON — Lord George-Brown, 70, a former British foreign secretary and one of the most colorful and unpredictable politicians of the 1960s, died Sunday after a long illness.

Lord George-Brown, who died after an operation to stop a hemorrhage, was deputy leader of Britain's Labor Party from 1960 to 1970 and Labor foreign secretary from 1966 to 1968.

He was defeated in 1964 by Harold Wilson for the post of leader of the party but he stayed on as deputy leader. He resigned from the party in 1976 over its support for union closed shops and joined the Social Democratic Party after it was formed in 1981. He was made a lord in 1970.

The son of an Irish truck driver, his political and personal life was seldom out of the public eye. His liking for strong drink was legendary.

Another former Labor foreign secretary, Denis Healey, paid tribute to his courage, drive, imagination and idealism, but added: "The trouble with George was he lacked a degree of self-discipline which would have taken him to the top."

AP/1971

Lord George-Brown

Robert Douglas Coe, Veteran U.S. Diplomat

NEW YORK (NYT) — Robert Douglas Coe, 83, a former U.S. diplomat, died Wednesday in Cannes.

Mr. Coe was posted in Brazil, Peru, Turkey, India, Britain, Italy and the Netherlands, and after 24 years of service retired in 1952. The next year President Dwight D. Eisenhower appointed him ambassador to Denmark, a post he held until 1957.

● *Other Deaths:*

Richard Greene, 66, the actor who was the original Robin Hood on British television, Saturday at his home in eastern England. He also appeared in more than 40 films, including "Hound of the Baskervilles," "Forever Amber" and "My Lucky Star."

Henry Kearns, 74, who served in the Nixon administration as president of the Export-Import Bank and in the Eisenhower administration as assistant secretary of commerce for international affairs, of cancer Wednesday in Washington.

Malcolm Norman Smith, 66, a former editor of the Rhodesia Herald who opposed white minority rule in his African homeland, May 17 in Brighton, England, The Times of London reported.

Sarah M. Claiborne, 19, Thursday in New Delhi, where her father, William L. Claiborne, is a correspondent for The Washington Post. Her parents said that preliminary reports showed she died of apparent respiratory failure after consuming alcohol and drugs at a party.

EC Tries to Define Technology Role

Reuters

LUXEMBOURG — European Community ministers met Monday to discuss ways of competing in the development of new telecommunications systems and of gaining a leading share of world technology markets, diplomats said.

They said the talks would prepare EC leaders for their summit meeting June 29 and 30 in Milan.

The talks, which continue Tuesday, complement the debate over Eureka, the technology initiative proposed by President François Mitterrand of France.

Eureka, which is aimed at pooling resources to develop competitive high-technology industries in Europe, has drawn support from most EC member countries and is expected to dominate the summit conference, the diplomats said.

In Monday's talks, industry ministers and telecommunications authority officials tried to define what role industry and public authorities should have in efforts to compete with Japan and the United States in technology, the diplomats said.

The discussions resulted from an EC Commission proposal for a major drive in research on telecommunications.

Diplomats said smaller countries favored a strong EC role in organizing research and developing joint technical standards for telecommunications over a wide variety of frequencies.

But some countries, such as Britain and West Germany, have shown skepticism about the proposed role of the EC in such areas. They have argued that industry and the European Conference of Telecommunications would be more appropriate forums, the diplomats said.

To finance the first 18-month stage of its proposal, the Commission wants 42.9 million European Currency Units ($31.4 million) in investment from the EC budget, national research organizations and industry.

Diplomats said that, in order to help speed up research, the EC was also seeking mutual recognition of test results of telecommunications equipment by all member states. It also wanted information on new technical standards to reach EC officials more rapidly.

■ **French Chemical Venture**

Three major French pharmaceutical groups have joined with the government-run space research program in a venture aimed at developing biotechnology in outer space, The Associated Press reported Monday from Paris.

The accord, signed Monday at the Paris Air Show, was described by the National Center for Space Studies as the first cooperative effort between industry and government in Europe.

The companies taking part were Aérospatiale, Rhône-Poulenc SA, Roussel Uclaf SA and Sanofi.

They will pool their resources in a program to grow crystals in space for eventual medical and space applications. Until now, this area has been restricted to academia in Europe, said the secretary of state for research and technology, Hubert Curien. U.S. researchers have been actively pursuing the field.

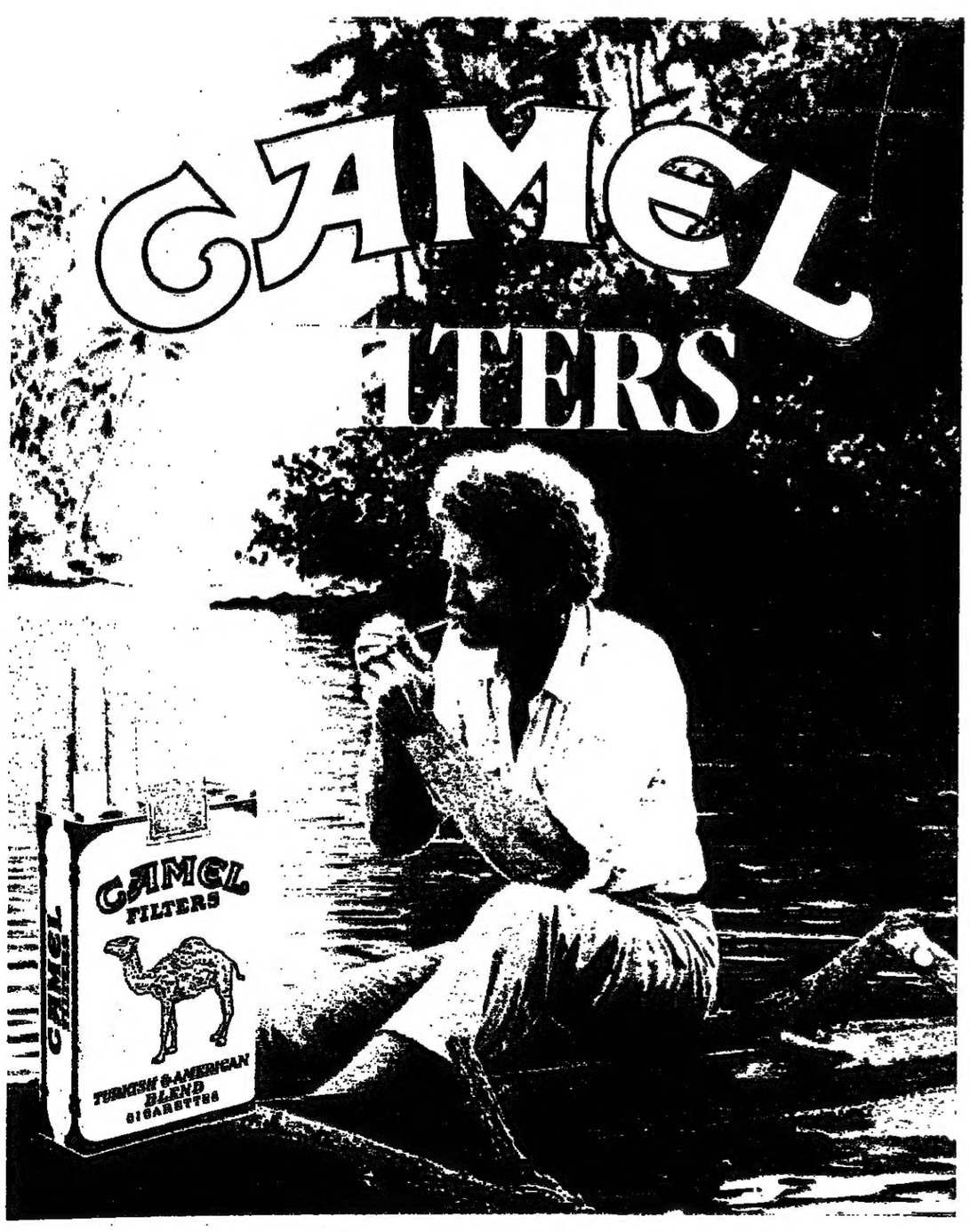
Asked about the cost of the venture, Aérospatiale's president and general director, Henri Martre, said the budget has not yet been defined.

U.S. Homosexuals Sue Magazines in Ad Refusal

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Sponsors of an annual parade of homosexuals in the newly incorporated city of West Hollywood, California, have sued four American magazines, charging discrimination because advertisements for this year's event were rejected.

The sponsors, the Christopher Street West Association, allege in the lawsuit, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court, that the publishers of Newsweek, Time, Sports Illustrated and U.S. News and World Report conspired to reject an advertisement for the June 23 Gay Pride festival and parade in West Hollywood. The city has a large homosexual population.



U.S. Envoys Find Fault With Steps For Security

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A new survey suggests that most U.S. Foreign Service officers believe their government has not done all it could to prevent terrorist attacks at U.S. embassies.

A majority also appear to have doubts about the effectiveness of the State Department's policy of retaliating militarily against extremist groups or against nations that sponsor terrorism.

The survey was taken by the Foreign Service Journal, a monthly magazine published by the American Foreign Service Association, an organization of serving and retired career diplomats.

A questionnaire about the adequacy of the State Department's security measures was included in the Journal's March issue. Of the 8,000 subscribers, 182 responded.

The sampling showed that almost 80 percent of the respondents believe that the bombing of the U.S. Embassy annex in Beirut last September could have been prevented with reasonable security measures.

According to the survey, 30 percent of the respondents disagreed strongly and 42 percent disagreed with the proposition that foreign affairs agencies have done all they could in recent years to safeguard employees against terrorists. Sixteen percent were undecided, leaving 12 percent in agreement.

Asked by the Journal for comment, the assistant secretary of state for security and administration, Robert Lamb, said: "We think that protection of our embassies and employees is among the highest priorities in the department. We are doing more today than we ever have at any time before. But it is not just the department's responsibility; the individual also has responsibilities."

The principal extremist activities directed against U.S. diplomatic installations over the past two years include bombings at the embassy and annex in Beirut and the embassy in Kuwait.

Reagan administration officials have said that Lebanese Shiite Moslem extremists with close links to Iran were responsible for each incident. Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, have said that the United States should use force against governments that sponsor terrorist acts.

UPI

Wladyslaw Frasyniuk

AP

Bogdan Lis

NYT

Adam Michnik

Solidarity Dissidents on Trial Assert Judge Is Biased, Should Be Changed

United Press International

GDANSK, Poland — Three Solidarity dissidents accused of trying to organize an illegal strike asserted Monday that the chief judge at their trial is biased and one defendant demanded that the judge be replaced.

The demand, which the court rejected, came as the founder of the Solidarity trade union, Lech Walesa, accused the Polish government of intensifying repression of dissidents. Human rights activists said that the defendants were being prosecuted for exercising basic human rights.

Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, 31, Bogdan Lis, 33, and Adam Michnik, 38, are accused of trying to organize a 15-minute national strike in February 1984 to protest price increases proposed by the government.

The strike was canceled when the government revised its price plan.

Mr. Lis and Mr. Frasyniuk have pleaded not guilty. Mr. Michnik did not enter a plea, saying that he did not understand the charges. All three men face prison sentences of up to five years.

The press and the public are barred from the proceedings, but a lawyer said that Mr. Lis refused Monday to answer pointed questions from the court, questions the lawyer said implied that Mr. Lis was guilty.

Mr. Frasyniuk protested the conduct of the trial by asking to be removed from the courtroom. He was escorted to a jail near the courthouse and refused to attend the proceedings.

Mr. Michnik filed a protest asserting that Chief Judge Krzysztof Zeniuch was "partial" and demanding that he be replaced. The court recessed for an hour, then announced that Mr. Michnik's petition was rejected.

"There is no progress in the court proceedings," he said after the court was adjourned for the day. The trial was to resume Tuesday with testimony from Mr. Walesa.

In a letter to the International Conference on Human Rights in Ottawa, Mr. Walesa said Monday that a law adopted by Poland's parliament, the Sejm, last month "has led to increased penal repression in Poland.

"The human rights situation depicted by the Polish representative cannot reflect a true situation in the country," he said.

■ **Jaruzelski Assails 'Martyrs'**

Poland's leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, said in an interview published Monday that his country does not want to have political prisoners, but is faced with what he called a small group of professional "martyrs" threatening the state, The Associated Press reported from Paris.

Human rights abuse "is the chief accusation brandished against us by the means of Western information and propaganda," General Jaruzelski told the French Communist Party newspaper L'Humanité.

"Political prisoners? We don't want to have them in Poland," the general said. "That is the sense of the wide amnesty that we have proclaimed. Nevertheless, there is here a small group of so-called 'martyrs of the regime,' professional martyrs, really. Their number is inversely proportional to the fuss orchestrated about them by Western propaganda."

Doctor Tells Papal Plot Trial Agca Is 'Cunning,' 'Not Crazy'

Agence France-Presse

ROME — Mehmet Ali Agca, who was convicted of attempting to kill Pope John Paul II, is not mentally disturbed, an expert said Monday as the trial of eight accused plotters in the shooting entered its second week.

Mr. Agca's assertion in court on May 27 that he was "Jesus Christ reincarnate" and that the "end of the world" was near had raised strong questions as to his mental condition — and as to whether and why he might help the defense by pretending to be mad.

In the East bloc, which views the trial as a Western bid to link it with terrorism, Mr. Agca's claim brought calls for charges to be dropped against three Bulgarians. One of the three, Sergei I. Antonov, a former Bulgarian Airlines manager in Rome, is in custody. Five Turks, including Mr. Agca, also are charged.

But on Monday, Dr. Giancarlo Cupperti, the first doctor to examine Mr. Agca after his arrest following the shooting of the pope on May 13, 1981, called him a "cunning calculator." His comment was consistent with those of other experts.

"He is not crazy," Dr. Cupperti said of Mr. Agca. "On this point, doctors are categorical. Ali is perfectly healthy of mind. He is sure of himself, he controls himself well."

Prison Gangs' Clout Grows on the 'Outside'

By Robert Lindsey
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Prison inmates may be cut off from most contacts with the outside world, but law enforcement officials are blaming penitentiary gangs for violent crimes, many of them related to drug trafficking, committed in a growing number of U.S. cities.

In California, much of the gang-directed crime is said to stem from an especially virulent alliance. It includes the Black Guerrilla Family, many of whom are middle-aged and serving long terms, which was formed as a kind of prison auxiliary to the militant Black Panther Party. Another power in the alliance is a more structured gang of younger black inmates, most of whom were convicted of violent street crimes. They call themselves "Crips" because they have a reputation for crippling their victims.

According to participants at a recent meeting of law enforcement officials in Los Angeles, leaders of the Black Guerrilla Family are directing a growing effort to take over part of Southern California's lucrative cocaine trade by using the Crips as their soldiers.

The Crips, they say, are recruited in prison and after being paroled are attempting, often with violence, to push out other cocaine dealers from the predominantly black south-central area of Los Angeles.

William French Smith, a former U.S. attorney general, has called the influence of prison gangs beyond prison walls a problem that is "serious and spreading."

Investigators say the gangs now are involved in a wide range of criminal pursuits on the outside. "Drugs, loan sharking, extortion, contract killings — they're into everything," said Louis Dentici, assistant director of law enforcement for the California Department of Corrections.

According to officials, inmates began forming ethnic gangs in the late 1960s, starting in California. Initially, they operated only behind bars, battling for dominance of the prison turf. But investigators say that paroled gang members are increasingly joining together in organized criminal activities outside prison.

Philip Arnold, a specialist for the U.S. Bureau of Prisons says the gangs are now represented throughout the country.

At many prisons, officials say, gangs control homosexual prostitution and the manufacture of weapons. "Whatever illegal activity there is, they're in it," Mr. Arnold said. Often, officials say, gang members force inmates to make their girlfriends or wives smuggle drugs into prisons.

As prison gangs became more organized and learned how to keep other inmates in line through force and intimidation, their guards, often worried about survival in the volatile atmosphere of overcrowded prisons, have increasingly conceded to them the power to rule the cell blocks. In some cases, according to the inmates of some institutions, they have conceded not only a franchise of self-government but certain concessions to deal in prison contraband.

In October 1983, two staff members were murdered at the federal penitentiary at Marion, Illinois, designed to be the most secure prison in the country, a place where the most troublesome federal prisoners are sent. Officials blamed the murders on senior members of the white Aryan Brotherhood. Since then, they have imposed a stringent "lock-down" that has blunted the power of the gangs inside the prison.

Corrections specialists say that New York state has done an effective job of limiting the power of prison gangs. But elsewhere officials say prisons are so overcrowded that this is extremely difficult.

The first California gang, the Black Guerrilla Family, had an ideological doctrine that held all blacks were political prisoners. After well-organized blacks began to impose their will on other inmates, ethnic strife erupted and, officials say, three other groups were born, largely for self-protection:

The Mexican Mafia was formed by urban Mexican-Americans, many of whom were products of the Hispanic street gang culture of Los Angeles; Nuestra Familia was organized by less sophisticated Mexican-Americans from rural areas; and the Aryan Brotherhood was formed by whites who, according to prison administrators, adhered to a vague doctrine of white supremacy that included for some members the wearing of swastika tattoos.

These gangs and a much smaller Hispanic group, the Texas Syndicate, now rule inmate life at many state and some federal prisons even though, officials estimate, fewer than 20 percent of prisoners are members.

Authorities say they first realized that the gangs posed a law enforcement problem outside prison during the late 1970s. In one case, ex-convicts who belonged to the Black Guerrilla Family were arrested for a series of what appeared to be related robberies.

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Sri Lanka, India Agree on Need for Tamil Accord

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — The president of Sri Lanka agreed with Indian leaders Monday that "immediate steps" should be taken to achieve a "political settlement" to the ethnic conflicts in Sri Lanka.

But after two days of talks here, President Junius R. Jayawardene of Sri Lanka left without specifying what steps were being contemplated.

Mr. Jayawardene reiterated his longstanding willingness to grant amnesty to Tamil insurgents in Sri Lanka if they agreed to lay down their arms. The Tamil militants have rejected the offer several times.

Mr. Jayawardene said his talks with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi were useful and would produce results. Asked if India could help solve the crisis, he said, "Yes, very much," and added: "We have reached agreement on that."

But a joint statement by Mr. Jayawardene and Mr. Gandhi offered no details on a more specific agreement that could lead to negotiations to end the increasingly violent insurgency by Tamils in the northern and eastern parts of the island nation.

The joint statement by the two leaders also reaffirmed their support "of the unity and integrity of Sri Lanka" — a statement implicitly rejecting the demand for an independent state by the Tamil insurgents.

Romesh Bandhari, the Indian foreign secretary, said that this statement did not rule out a move by Mr. Jayawardene to grant greater autonomy to the areas in which the Tamils predominate. The Tamils, who are mostly Hindus, are a small minority on an island dominated by Sinhalese, who are mostly Buddhist.

In recent days, sources close to the unusual talks of the two leaders said that a framework was discussed in which Mr. Jayawardene's government might make concessions to the Tamils in return for an agreement by them to lay down their arms and negotiate their demands.

Under such a framework, these people said, the government of Sri Lanka would offer some autonomy to the Tamil-dominated areas and offer to withdraw troops to their barracks. In return, the Tamil militants would refrain from attacking police and army facilities, and would enter into some type of talks.

India is presumed to have some leverage in the matter because the Tamil militants are believed to be using bases in southern India for sanctuaries, training camps and arms supplies.

Briefing reporters Monday evening, Mr. Bandhari said the meeting was "positive," "sincere" and "useful." He also declined to say what "immediate steps" might be taken and asserted that no "framework or strategy" was developed for taking the steps.

Mr. Bandhari again insisted that India had no role in enabling any Tamil militants in the south to assist the insurgency in Sri Lanka, although other Indian officials acknowledged that the Indian government could probably cut off such assistance.

"To the extent that our good offices can be used, they are available," Mr. Bandhari said. He added that a solution to the ethnic conflict was for Sri Lanka to work out.

■ Gandhi on Pakistan Arms

Mr. Gandhi said in an interview published Monday that Pakistan has or soon will have a nuclear weapon and that it is a major preoccupation of the Indian government, The Associated Press reported from Paris.

"We think they are very near to having it, or that they already have one, in fact, more than one," Mr. Gandhi was quoted in the Paris newspaper Le Monde.

He said that India had not made a decision on producing nuclear weapons. "But we are thinking about it," he said.

"Understand that for India, the possession of a nuclear weapon by Pakistan is very worrying," Mr. Gandhi said. "Islamabad already has attacked us three times. That they have the bomb would change all the rules of the game. We must think about it very seriously."

Party Lines Blurring in U.S. South

By Phil Gailey
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — The emergence of a two-party system in the South is already producing some strange side effects — "a dizzy spell," as one Democrat put it — and nowhere is the confusion more striking than in Georgia.

The Democratic and Republican parties in this state are acting more like kissing cousins than feuding clans.

The state's top Democratic officeholders, Governor Joe Frank Harris and Senator Sam Nunn, have made it clear that they intend to keep their distance from next year's Senate race, in which Democrats hope to recapture the seat held by Mack F. Mattingly, the Republican incumbent who in 1980 defeated Herman E. Talmadge.

Mr. Mattingly, a transplanted Yankee from Indiana who worked for IBM before entering state politics, endorsed Mr. Nunn for reelection in 1984.

Now, Mr. Nunn, who hardly needed the boost in view of his high approval ratings, says he will support the Democratic nominee next year but does not intend to campaign against Mr. Mattingly. He cites the importance of maintaining "comity" with his Senate colleague.

Senator Nunn is largely correct when he says that senators traditionally have been reluctant to join the political fray against home-state colleagues. But the way the Georgia race is shaping up, the senator could find himself in an awkward political situation.

A prominent Georgia Democrat said: "There's going to be only one issue in the Senate race: help Democrats regain control of the Senate so Sam Nunn can become chairman of the armed services committee."

Governor Harris appears even more reluctant to lend his political influence to efforts to defeat Mr. Mattingly. The governor is up for re-election next year, and Republican leaders have indicated that they do not plan to run a candidate against him.

The governor said a few weeks ago he would not commit himself to supporting his party's Senate nominee until he knew who the candidate would be.

The governor has gone to unusual lengths to put distance between himself and his party's national leaders. In the 1984 presidential campaign, he refused to meet with either Walter F. Mondale or his running mate, Geraldine A. Ferraro, when they visited Georgia. He did see fit, however, to publicly welcome Vice President George Bush to the state.

Alex Lamis, a political science professor at the University of North Florida, said of the situation in Georgia: "You have to remember that they're new to two-party politics and are without a long tradition of thinking in partisan terms."

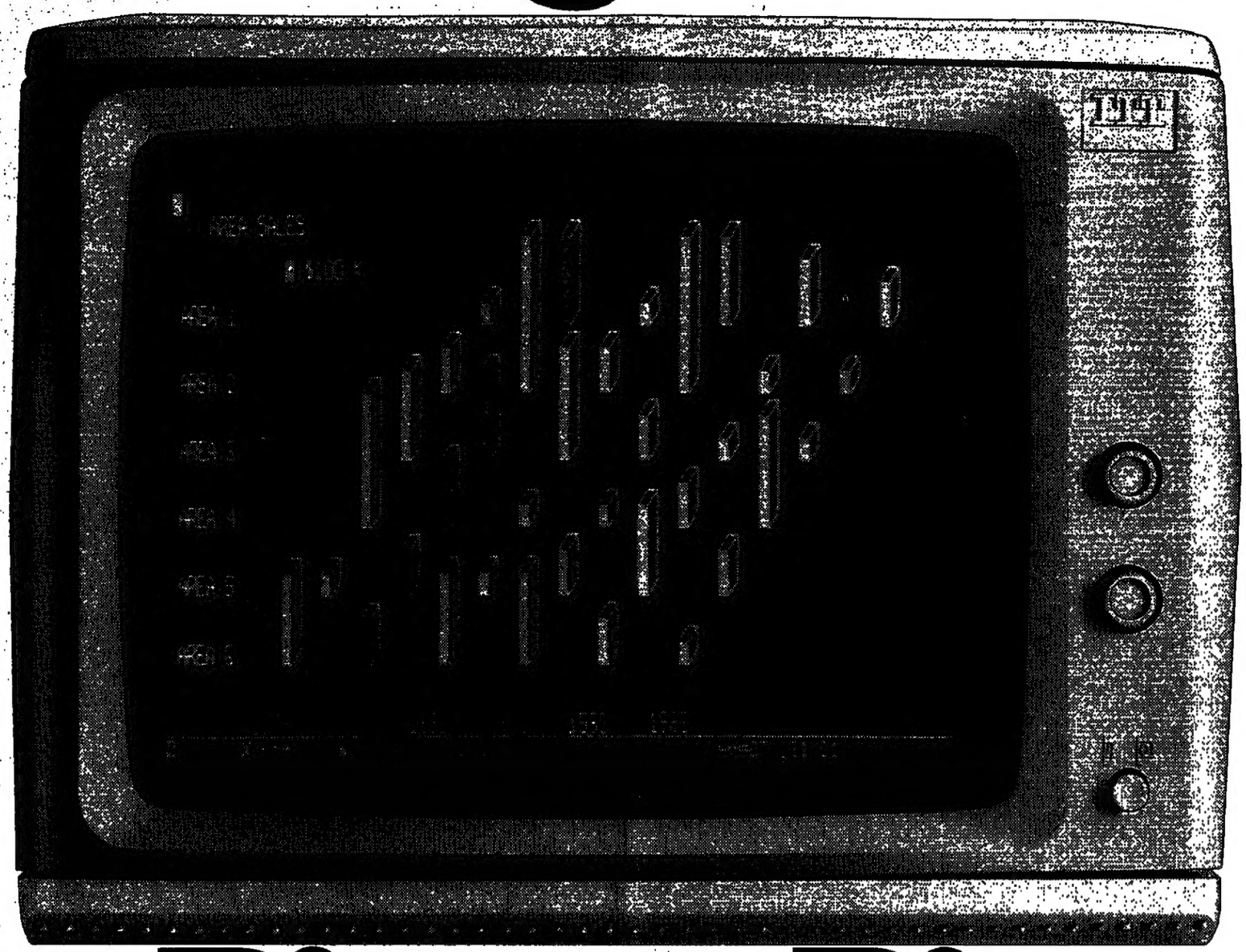
Bill Shipp, a columnist for The Atlanta Constitution, is less generous in his assessment. "No wonder the state Democratic Party is in constant trouble, financial and otherwise," he wrote recently. "Most of its principal patrons are closet Republicans."

Some Democrats worry that this political accommodation not only improves Mr. Mattingly's chances for re-election but could open the way for Republican gains in other races.

Conservative voters in the South are looking for a home, and many of them are finding it in a Republican Party that is riding a wave of political realignment in the region.

The movement of a large majority of Southern white voters into the Republican column last year in the presidential election was the most dramatic evidence of shifting party allegiances. The party that was almost nonexistent in the South 20 years ago now holds 10 of the region's 22 Senate seats and 42 of its 166 House seats.

The Big Picture.



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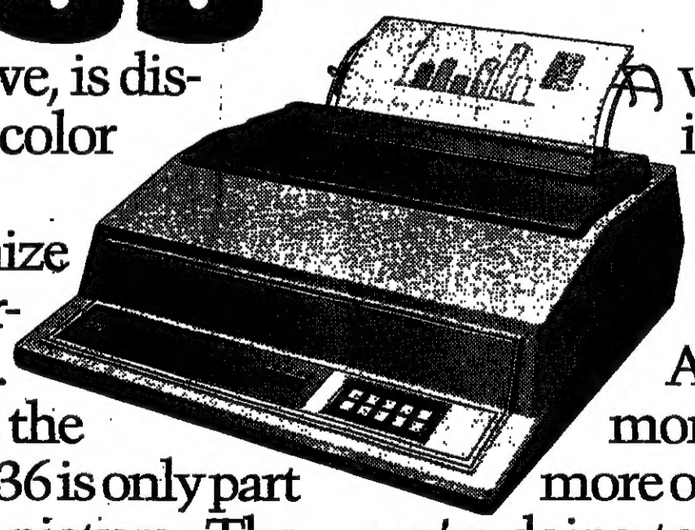

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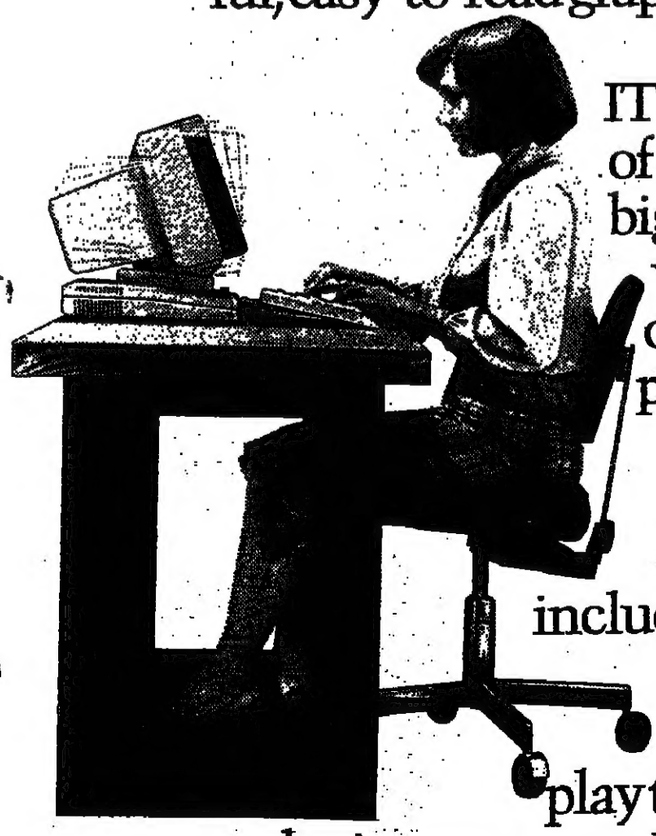

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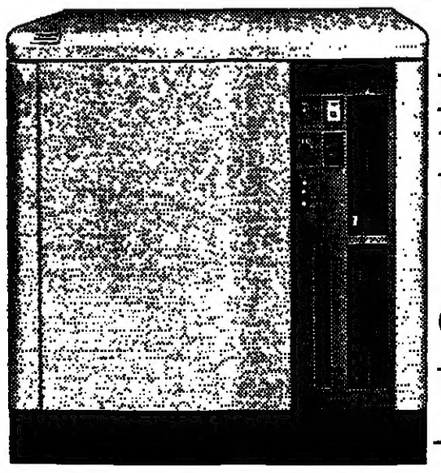

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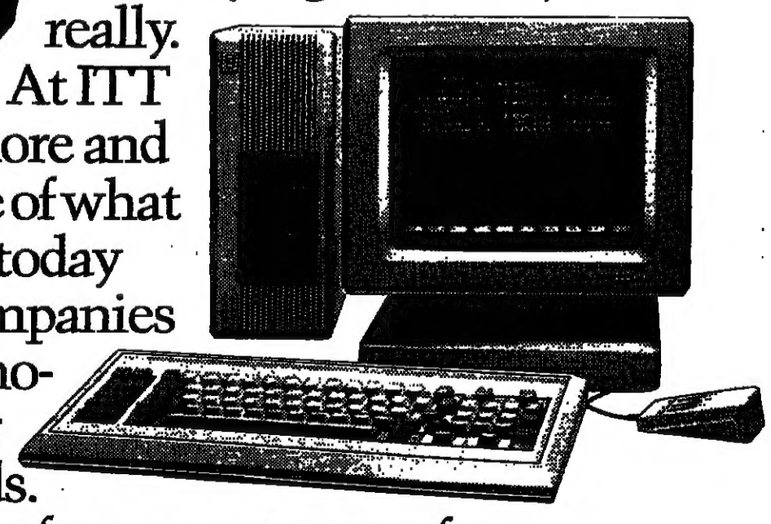

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ARTS / LEISURE

Prague Spring Festival Offers Microcosm of East Bloc Music

By Andrew Clark

PRAGUE — The annual music festival here, known as Prague Spring, is one of the rosier examples of festival activity in Communist countries. Behind all the official propaganda linking the festival's 40th birthday with the anniversary celebrations for the ending of the German occupation in 1945, this year's event has proved a fair guide to the strengths and weaknesses of state-controlled culture in Eastern Europe.

The festival, which began May 12 and ends today, is one of the few occasions when the Czechoslovak authorities are prepared to spend foreign currency to import Western musicians, giving the festival a genuinely international flavor at a price the average Prague music lover can afford. This year's visitors included the Vienna Symphony and Royal Philharmonic Orchestras and the conductors Christoph von Dohnányi and Lorin Maazel. The concerts by Western artists are the events the local audience — fed exhaustively during the season on a diet of Czechoslovak and Soviet musicians — seem to value most. For the Western visitor, however, the festival's appeal lies in the concentrated helping it offers of Czechoslovak musical culture.

Almost every concert program contained a work by a living Czechoslovak composer, as well as the usual selection of Czechoslovak classics from the Smetana-Dvorak school. Occasionally this proved worthwhile, especially when one of the younger generation of Czechoslovak composers receives a hearing. One of the most promising is 38-year-old Vaclav Riedlbauch, the youngest by more than 20 years of 10 composers commissioned to write music for celebrations marking the recent reopening of the National Theater. His output, including the ballet "Macbeth" at the Nova Scena, breathes a healthy energy, firmly grounded in Czechoslovak tradition but with an excellent concentration of form and an astringent approach to harmony.

The contemporary musical scene continues to be dominated, however, by the older generation of composers, whose music often seems to get played more by virtue of their seniority in the composers' carefully regulated hierarchy than by consistent merit. Works such as the "Musica Concertante" by Jan Hanus and Jan Cikker's "Ode to Joy" are likely to confirm the listener's worst fears about contemporary music. They illustrate a dated approach to instrumentation, a lack of experiment and the closeted world that postwar Czechoslovak composers have been forced to inhabit. Yet the principle of providing a regular and well-rehearsed forum for new music in the same program as familiar repertory remains a good one.

Baroque music is another area where Czechoslovak musicians suffer from being isolated from wider international trends. The authentic movement has barely penetrated to Czechoslovak musical life, leaving a wide range of baroque composers the victim of old-fashioned interpretation or sheer neglect. There is some compensation to be had in the continuing tradition of sonorous performances of the Romantic symphonic repertoire and the championing abroad of early modern composers like Martinu, but a slight re-adjustment of priorities is required.

Operatic life also shows mixed signs of health. The Czech National Opera tends to pander to, rather than educate, its devoted audiences by performing a seemingly endless succession of patriotic operas, many of which have never been heard outside Czechoslovakia and which are given in cheaply staged, badly sung and badly acted productions. No doubt the company's limited financial resources, the drift of good singers to the West and the obligation to share out parts among a large ensemble of aging singers are partly responsible. A festival staging of "The Dog-Heads" by Karel Kovarovic, the conductor and composer who thwarted Janacek's career in the early years of this century, proved especially disappointing.

The company's morale and international reputation have been further dented by the decision of its director, Zdenek Kosler, to resign because of the impact the company's administrative problems were having on his conducting career. Kosler will, however, be conducting all 14 performances of "Don Giovanni" and "The Bartered Bride" on the company's tour of Japan beginning June 6.

On a more positive note, the government has provided funds for a new chamber opera that is expected to start work this summer and tour abroad — on the lines of the Warsaw and Moscow Chamber Operas — once a reasonable standard is achieved. It will employ young singers and aim at a more consistent and unified musico-dramatic style than the country's established operatic institutions.

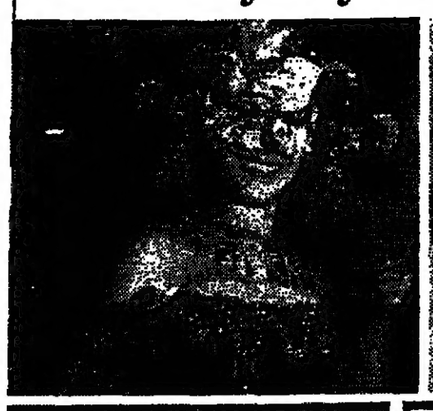
Another healthy development has been the success of two new large-scale operas by living composers. "Copernicus" by Jan Fischer and "Master Hieronymus" by Ivo Jirasek are conservative in their musical language, but theatrical, dynamic and well-crafted in form, characteristics that are reflected in the imaginative and sophisticated stage productions. These are among the best visual presentations at present on the Prague stage, partly because the operas make more demands on the soloists as actors than singers, but mainly because the two production teams have been forced to work out an intelligent abstract setting for the metaphysical content of each work.

Although both composers reach their goal with independent purpose — Jirasek displaying the more individual voice and a more integrated sense of musical structure and thematic material — the similarities between the two operas are uncanny. Each unfolds in a swift succession of scenes and tries to bridge the gap between a series of medieval events and today's audience through alienating devices, such as a spoken commentary and Greek chorus in "Copernicus" and the Fool's appeals to the audience in "Master Hieronymus." Both are parables about the trials of individual conscience: Copernicus and Hieronymus were historical figures whose knowledge and moral courage led them to question the orthodoxy of a society caught in the grip of a self-perpetuating and hypocritical oligarchy.

Both composers leave the audience to draw their own conclusions about the relevance of these themes to life in East Europe today.

Andrew Clark is a journalist and music critic based in Bern, Switzerland, and a regular visitor to Czechoslovakia.

Paris Party Days: Everybody Loves Having a Ball







Vladimir Sichov

Among the unmasked guests last week at a charity ball held in the Paris Opéra building were, clockwise from the top, Catherine Deneuve; Marie Hélène de Rothschild and Rudolf Nureyev; Princess Caroline of Monaco and Françoise Sagan; and Baron Alexis de Rédé and Liza Minnelli.

International Herald Tribune

HEBE DORSEY

PARIS — After the social week that was, one thing is sure: Paris still loves a party.

Every evening, Parisians, joined by international jet-setters, were back at their favorite sport: seeing and being seen.

The highlight of the week was a dinner Wednesday night at the Musée des Arts Décoratifs, masterminded by Baroness Marie Hélène de Rothschild, which raised 2.4 million francs (about $255,000) for the museum.

Among the glitterati were Princess Caroline of Monaco, who was looking forward to her son's first birthday party, and Yves Saint Laurent, still reeling from a trip to China. "One does not come back quite the same," he said.

The stunning decor, provided by Jean-François Daigre, included numerous refined details, including specially woven pink tablecloths with a dainty 18th-century flower pattern.

The party, which opened with violins, also had the 18th-century divertissement flavor of other famous affairs that Daigre has organized in the past.

The next evening, tireless party goers met again at the Opéra for another charity event, a masked ball to aid the French National League Against Cancer. It was sponsored by Van Cleef and Arpels and G. H. Mumm and Cie. After watching Verdi's "Bal Masqué" the guests, who had donned feathered masks and colorful capes, had supper in the foyer and on the landings of the Opéra.

Earlier in the week, Pierre Cardin had launched his perfume "Maxim's" with a Belle Epoque evening, opening with a presentation of the musical "Gigi" at the Théâtre des Nouveautés and followed by supper at the real Maxim's.

The Relais Plaza restaurant, strategically located on the Avenue Montaigne, the heart of couture, was declared the favorite restaurant of the couturiers. The honor was sealed by an award from Veuve Clicquot Rosé champagne that was handed by Jacques Mouclier, president of the French Couture Chambre Syndicale.

June will be equally busy. On Wednesday Marc Porthault, maker of luxurious bed linens, is having an exhibition honoring the poetess Louise de Vilmorin, whose blue and white salon at Verrières-le-Buisson was famous after World War II.

This weekend, the Heidsieck Monopole champagne company will celebrate its 200th anniversary.

On June 12 Houbigant will have its own perfume launching of "Quelques Fleurs" at the a large greenhouse near the Porte d'Auteuil.

June 14 will be Vogue day, with the magazine and Mayor Jacques Chirac joining forces for another charity gala, this time for 2,000 people, which will feature a retrospective of French fashion and automobile. Proceeds will go to the Claude Pompidou Foundation, which aids handicapped children and the elderly.

On June 27 the duke and duchess of Mouchy will celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Château Haut-Brion vineyard.

Modernist Set Sells for Record Price

By Souren Melikian
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A historic sale of Art Déco furniture and objets d'art was conducted at Drouot on Friday by the Audap-Godeau-Solanet group. The better part of the works, auctioned by Lucien Solanet assisted by the expert Félix Marcilhac, came from the Paris townhouse of the late Madeleine Vionnet, a leading figure of Parisian haute couture between the two world wars.

All the pieces had been commissioned or bought from the avant-garde designers of the day to furnish a house in the Paris neighborhood of Passy into which she moved in the fall of 1930.

The most important of these was a games table and four armchairs with sliding backs that slot into the space left between the legs. The streamlined set, made of black lacquered wood and zinc, is devoid of any ornament and illustrates the Modernist style at its height.

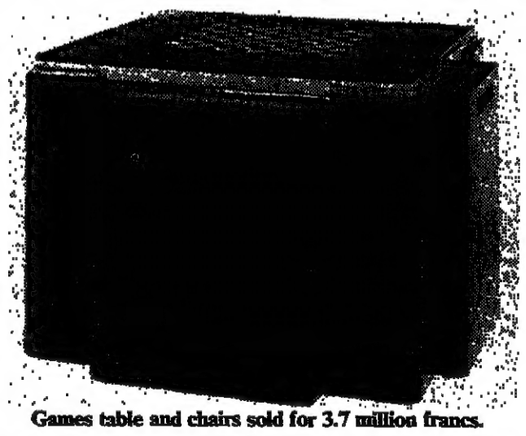
Designed, executed, and signed by Jean Dunand in 1930, it rose to 3,750,000 francs (about $400,000) — 3,985,330 francs with the sales charge — setting a world record for 20th-century furniture.

Several other pieces signed by Dunand sold for extremely high prices. A low rectangular table in coral red lacquered wood, of which Dunand made several specimens differing only in their color and decoration, was knocked down at 200,000 francs to Michael Chow, the New York restaurateur and Art Déco collector. A nest of four U-shaped tables in honey-colored lacquer went up to 180,000 francs.

A globular vase of hammered tin sheet decorated with red lacquer and black lacquer spirals and big black lacquer discs was relatively inexpensive at 500,000 francs. Marcilhac pointed out that although this is arguably one of the finest vases ever executed by Dunand, its price was far below the $71,500 paid at Christie's in New York in December 1983 for another vase of lacquered metal.

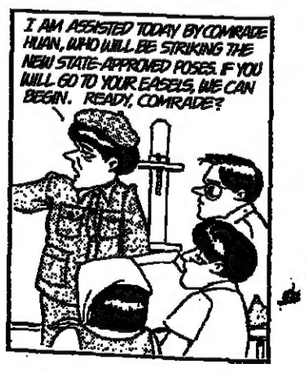
Among the objects sold after the furniture from Vionnet's house, a bottle made by Maurice Marinot from several glass layers, with green inclusions, went up to 340,000 francs, paid by Lesieutre.

The auction, which was attended by dealers and collectors from the United States and Europe, totaled over 9 million francs. Alastair Duncan, Christie's New York expert on Art Déco, who had made the trip to bid on behalf of collectors, called it a historic sale. The high prices, he commented, were reached because collectors from all over the world had been bidding directly or via agents, and Paris dealers had been enthusiastically competing.



Games table and chairs sold for 3.7 million francs.

DOONESBURY



FUTURES AND OPTIONS

Bond Index Could Reduce The Odds Against Investors

By H.J. MAI DENBERG
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Investors in tax-exempt bonds have always been speculators. Not only have they always gambled that the interest and principal would not be eroded by inflation, but also that they would be able to get a fair price for their bonds if they had to sell them before maturity.

That the odds on both speculations have been heavily weighted in favor of the issuers over the years is without question. The inflation rate since 1980 alone has been 18 percent, which is about what most bond investors in the highest tax bracket can expect to earn today.

Because the tax-exempt bond market is basically an affair between the investor and the dealer instead of a continuous market auction process, as is the case of stocks, prices often depend more on bargaining than on intrinsic values.

The tax-exempt bond market is basically an affair between investor and dealer

But the odds traditionally faced by bond investors, as well as dealers, could improve dramatically after June 11, when the Chicago Board of Trade starts trading futures on an index of long-term municipal bonds.

They will be traded in a pit next to the Chicago board's Treasury bond futures market, which is by far the most actively traded of all futures. Indeed, the two markets are expected to trade off each other's prices, as both are influenced by interest rates and related money-market developments.

Like the Treasury bond futures, the tax-exempt index contracts will have a face value of $100,000 and have the same delivery months — March, June, September and December — and the minimum price move will be 1/32-point.

But there are also vast differences between the two futures. Unlike the Treasury bond futures, for example, the tax-exempt index contract's price at any time would be $1,000 times the index.

Also, the tax-exempt index futures will be settled in cash, not through the delivery on any underlying bond. The reason is that the new tax-exempt futures are not based on any bond, but rather on a price index of 40 top-grade municipal bonds. The index used will be that of The Bond Buyer, the industry's leading publication. The index is the most respected in the industry.

At expiration, the settlement price of the contract will be set by five major dealers: Cantor, Fitzgerald Municipal Brokers, Chapdelaine & Co., Clifford Drake & Co., J.F. Hartfield & Co. and Titus & Donnelly Inc.

MOREOVER, the components of the 40-issue index may be revised periodically to adjust for changes in ratings and other factors so as to maintain the quality of the index.

"We expect the tax-exempt index futures to radically change the municipal bond market," said A. Theodore Palalucci, vice president and national manager of municipal debt trading and underwriting at Merrill Lynch Capital Markets. "That is why we are forming a new department just to handle the municipal index futures."

Douglas W. Hamilton, who heads Merrill Lynch's new department, said the new futures will become a major hedging tool for issuers, dealers and investors. Issuers, for instance, will be able to lock in interest rates on new issues by selling the futures short. Investors will be able to hedge their portfolios and dealers their inventories.

Will the new index futures narrow dealer buy-sell price spreads? "That depends on whether the dealers learn how to use them to hedge inventory," Mr. Palalucci said. "Selling bonds is a

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 7)

Building Spending Up in U.S.

1% Rise After 2 Flat Months

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — New construction spending in the United States rose about 1 percent in April to an annual rate of $325.7 billion, the Commerce Department reported Monday.

Spending had been essentially flat from February to March, at an annual rate of just above $322 billion both months, after a 2-percent jump from January to February.

April spending ran about 6 percent higher than in April 1984, the report said. All the figures are seasonally adjusted.

The bulk of the April increase was attributed to private, nonresidential building. It was up 4 percent from March, to an annual rate of $88.6 billion, compared with $85.2 billion the previous month.

Private residential construction rose from $134.7 billion in March to $134 billion in April. Public construction rose from $58.4 billion to $58.7 billion.

But the bureau noted that most of April's increased spending was caused by higher prices. The total adjusted for inflation went up just 0.3 percent.

Office building construction, favored by some generous tax breaks that would be reduced under the latest tax reform proposal, saw another 2.5-percent increase in April.

Office building construction spending has gone up a spectacular 28.5 percent in the past year, growth that analysts find even more impressive in view of the fact many large cities already are overbuilt and cannot fill many of the new buildings with tenants.

Overall private construction spending was up 1.2 percent, including a 5.5-percent increase in private-hospital construction spending that had plummeted 18.3 percent in a year.

Construction paid for by taxpayers was up 0.5 percent. Sewer system construction, which had plunged 13 percent in the past year, did not change in April.

(AP, UPI)

London's Exchange Would Trade Its Traditions to Retain an Empire

By Barnaby J. Feder
New York Times Service

LONDON — Because of its relatively free regulatory environment, its record as Europe's most active stock market and its pre-eminence in European banking and finance, the City of London has a long lead in the race to dominate international securities trading in Europe.

Whether Britain's financial center retains that lead, however, could depend to a large extent on the results of a vote Tuesday and Wednesday on rules affecting the ownership of London's Stock Exchange and the firms that do business there.

The nearly 4,500 brokers and traders who own the exchange will be asked by their governing council to clear the way for shifting the ownership of the exchange from individuals to firms, and to allow outsiders to own member firms.

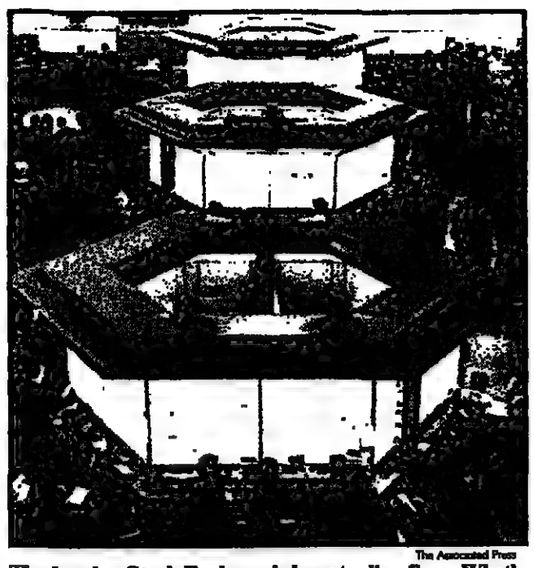
Leaders of the exchange see these changes as key steps in a revolution in securities dealing here that will have global impact. Without the proposed changes and others related to them, however, the security trading could move off the stock exchange and, eventually, away from the City — London's financial district.

According to John Young, director of policy and planning for the exchange, "The whole essence of it is to keep the bulk of securities trading in this country within the stock exchange, and to expand London's role in Europe and the rest of the world."

The centerpiece of the plan is the end of fixed commissions, which is expected in October 1986. In anticipation of that change, plans are being made to allow member firms to act both as brokers representing investors and as dealers in their own right, a dual function that has been forbidden since 1908 as a protection for investors.

At the same time, the Bank of England is setting up a network of primary dealers to handle the sale on the exchange of government bonds and notes, known as gilts.

The projected financial demands of the new structure, combined with increasing competition, have led to a wave of mergers, involving almost all of the large firms active on the exchange.



The Associated Press

The London Stock Exchange's busy trading floor. Whether it retains its dominance in securities trading in Europe may depend on votes this week on the way it does business.

U.S. acquirers of exchange members include Citicorp, Chase Manhattan, Security Pacific and Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc. Other overseas investors range from Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank to Union Bank of Switzerland. Almost all of Britain's large commercial and merchant banks have found partners, in some cases two or three.

The changes at the two-century-old exchange involve not just London but trading in such provincial cities as Birmingham, Glasgow and Dublin. They come at a time when the internationalization of investment has allowed traders in New York and the Far East to capture a large part of the foreign-investment activity in well-known British multinationals, such as British Petroleum PLC and Imperial Chemical Industries.

It is estimated that up to a half of the daily dealing in the top five British stocks occurs in New York, where investment banks, such as Morgan Guaranty and Goldman Sachs, deal in instruments known as American Depository Receipts, or ADRs, that represent shares in British companies not listed on U.S. exchanges.

Meanwhile, British pension funds and other investment institutions have been tempted to deal with U.S. brokers and others operating outside the London exchange when investing in the more than 500 overseas companies listed here.

According to a recent Bank of England telephone survey of fund managers, the dealing in listed British equities off the exchange is not yet advanced. But exchange leaders are warning members that major firms will leave the exchange unless the rule changes are adopted that will allow them to compete more effectively internationally.

"The commercial changes that are taking place in securities

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 3)

OPEC Ministers To Meet Early, Yamani Reports

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TAIF, Saudi Arabia — The next full ministerial meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has been brought forward to June 30 from July 22, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, said Monday.

The meeting is widely expected to consider further cuts in OPEC's production and in some of its official prices in view of sagging world demand.

But Sheikh Yamani, speaking after a meeting of OPEC's Ministerial Executive Council, said: "I think the possibility of improving the situation is much better now than before. Production should stay as it is."

Before the meeting, Oil Minister Mana Said al-Oteiba of the United Arab Emirates was quoted as saying that OPEC was prepared to cut its self-imposed production ceiling of 16 million barrels a day if necessary to defend prices. Late last year, the ceiling was reduced to 16 million from 17.5 million.

"The problem is one of surplus in supply, and the cure requires sticking to the production quotas and prices decided by the last OPEC meeting," the minister told a UAE news agency.

Sheikh Yamani was quoted in a Saudi newspaper last week as saying that OPEC should reduce prices of heavy crudes but maintain those of lighter grades. Heavy crude prices were raised by 50 cents a barrel last December, but since then demand for such oil has diminished, partly because the end of Britain's 12-month coal strike in March allowed that country to reduce imports of fuel oil, large amounts of which are derived from heavy crude.

At the center of the meeting in this resort city were members of the executive council: Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, Venezuela, Indonesia and the United Arab Emirates. Four other OPEC members — Ecuador, Iraq, Iran and Kuwait — also were attending the talks, as was Mexico, a large oil exporter that does not belong to the group.

The oil ministers were seeking ways to prevent further steep declines in free-market oil prices, such as the one that occurred in April. They were expected to criticize both Ecuador and Nigeria for widely exceeding their production quotas.

A persisting glut of crude oil and the normal seasonal decline in demand have depressed prices on the spot, or noncontract, market, where Saudi light crude traded last week at around $26.80 a barrel, compared with the official price of $28.

Industry analysts in London expressed doubt that OPEC would resort immediately to general cuts in its official prices. But they said the group might need to do so if demand remains weak.

Both Britain and Norway, which are outside of OPEC and recently have begun adjusting their prices from month to month based on spot market trends, are reducing their prices this month, industry sources say. Richard Saville, an analyst at the London stockbrokerage of Phillips & Drew, called these price cuts "a reflection of what already happened" in the spot market this spring.

(Reuter, AP, NYT)

Dollar Declines In Europe Trade

The Associated Press

LONDON — The U.S. dollar fell Monday in foreign exchange trading in Europe in what analysts said was a response to slower economic growth in the United States. It finished above its lows for the day, however, after the U.S. government reported that construction spending had risen 1 percent in April.

In Tokyo, the dollar fell to 250.70 Japanese yen from 251.77 yen Friday. Later, in London, the dollar was quoted at 248.87 yen while the British pound rose to $1.2945 from $1.2740 late Friday.

Other dollar rates in Europe, compared with Friday closes: 3.0392 Deutsche marks, down from 3.0892; 2.571 Swiss francs, down from 2.595, and 9.2725 French francs, down from 9.4210.

Europe's Struggling Auto Industry Arrives at the Crossroad

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

BONN — Volkswagenwerk AG, the West German automobile giant, is negotiating to build all its Polo subcompacts in Pamplona, Spain. To the south, near Saragossa, General Motors Corp. makes Opel Corsas; it concentrates motor production at Kaiserslautern, in Germany. Ford Motor Co. ships transmissions from Bordeaux, France, to plants throughout Europe and is discussing joint ventures with Fiat ranging from parts production to a possible merger.

This dealing across national lines illustrates the fundamental realignment that is shaking up the European auto industry. Increasingly, manufacturers are moving internationally to win economies of scale, low-cost production sites and access to protected markets.

The volume manufacturers that control nearly three-fourths of the European marketplace — Fiat, Volkswagen, Peugeot, Renault and the European units of Ford and General Motors — are feeling the heat to increase both profits and market share.

While up to six percentage points separated the first and last of the Big Six volume producers as recently as five years ago, today they all circle within one point or so of an 11-percent share of the 10-million-car market.

This bunching has led to savage price discounting and ballooning advertising budgets — both of which depress profit margins. Only three of the Big Six — Ford, Fiat and Volkswagen — operated in the black in 1984.

Chronic overcapacity prevents any European auto company from making real money. Economists say that production must be cut by 20 percent, or an estimated 2.2 million units, to restore industry profitability. But government subsidies to ailing companies like Renault in France or Alfa Romeo in Italy are hurting the relatively healthy automakers, such as GM's Opel and Fiat, depriving them of market share and earnings.

Beyond their internecine battles, European automakers are nervously aware of a growing threat from Japan Inc.

Troubling reports are wafting across the Atlantic of major links between the giant automakers of Japan and the United States — most recently General Motors with Toyota and Chrysler with Mitsubishi. The Europeans are shaken to see their American competitors forging what are perceived as formidable alliances to challenge the Europeans at home and in third markets.

There is a sense that America and Japan are ganging up, pooling their technical expertise and formidable financial clout to deal Europe a deadly blow.

Increasingly, industry executives are wondering whether some once-proud national manufacturers, such as Volkswagen and Renault, retain the vigor to defend their market shares in a world automobile industry where the rules of the game grow tougher day by day.

"After coal mining, textiles, steel and shipbuilding, the European automobile industry stands in danger of going down the path of other industries that have shed their ability to compete," Wolfgang R. Habbel, chairman of Volkswagen's profitable Audi subsidiary, warned recently.

In many ways America's two biggest automakers, GM and Ford, have been the major beneficiaries of recent realignments in Europe's car industry, capitalizing on their worldwide ties and the multi-billion-dollar investments of their parents in recent years. Ford has moved into the No. 1 spot among Europe's automakers, edging out Fiat in 1984 with 12.8 percent of the market, to Fiat's 12.7 percent.

Opel, too, has moved ahead. Traditionally the also-ran of the industry, Opel last year moved into fifth place with 11 percent of the market, up from 8.42 percent in 1980.

Despite overcapacity among the European automakers, some analysts feel that governments cannot permit a major player to disappear. Automobile production in a key economy like that of West Germany accounts for nearly 15 percent of jobs and roughly 10 percent of overall industrial revenues.

Thus, some economists say that realignment and shrinkage are more realistic solutions. They predict contraction, as European automakers concentrate production in fewer factories, either to gain greater economies of scale or, in the case of state-owned companies, to save jobs on the domestic market.

For example, some consultants think Ford might stop producing its Sierra model in Belgium, where wages and benefits are high, to focus on its big factory in Cologne. Renault might pull out of Belgium or Spain to save jobs in France.

Some companies might yield the low end of the market to the Japanese and concentrate on the larger, more expensive cars that specialty producers such as Daimler-Benz and Volvo sell so well. Smaller cars with slim profit margins could be co-produced or farmed out to countries with low labor costs.

To be sure, most of the Big Six, excepting Renault and Peugeot, have recovered from the immense losses they suffered in the early 1980s when the oil shocks produced a deep European recession and the Japanese invasion shook the industry.

Renault has begun a major cost-cutting effort, including sharp increases in layoffs and Peugot was expected to announce on Tuesday a substantial reduction in its consolidated 1984 loss.

Faced with slumping sales, some companies poured billions of dollars into modernizing factories and updating aging model lines. Fiat's sprawling new factory in Mirafiore, near Turin, or Volkswagen's highly automated Hall 54, in Wolfsburg, are at the industry's cutting edge.

And to a degree, this investment has paid off. Last year, as Europe's economies consolidated their modest recoveries, automobile sales increased about 1 percent. This year, as the economy continues to expand, sales in major markets like Germany are picking up again.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates

June 3

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	Guilder	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	3.4275	4.443	112.79 e	36.955 e	0.1765 e	—	3.598 e	133.90 e	137.06 y
Brussels(a)	61.22	79.32	20.14	6.6025	3.153 e	17.86	—	23.911	24.526 e
Frankfurt	2.8292	3.94	—	32.78 e	1.565 e	82.69 e	4.966 e	118.72 e	1.216 e
London (b)	1.2945	—	3.936	12.014	2.515.85	4.4425	79.295	3.3163	321.315
Milan	1,042.10	2,518.00	639.08	209.63	—	567.35	31.77	758.53	7.782
New York(c)	—	0.7776 m	3.048	9.29	1,943.50	3.43	61.55	2.3585	248.35
Paris	9.2725	12.8215	3.051	—	4.775 x	2.7047	15.154 e	3.62	3.7143 e
Tokyo	250.70	323.90	82.26	26.98	12.59 e	73.00	409.10 e	97.66	—
Zurich	2.571	3.3153	84.14 e	27.58 e	0.1314 e	74.445 e	4.2055 e	—	1.8315 e
1 ECU	0.7384	0.9703	N.A.	6.8502	1,435.56	2.5321	45.228	2.346	184.516
1 SDR	0.999858	0.771	3.03634	9.26377	1,941.52	3.4243	61.1623	2.5546	250.314

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers, New York rates at 2 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.C.: not quoted: N.A.: not available. (e) To buy one pound: $U.S.1.284

Other Dollar Values

Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$
Argen. peso	542.00	Fin. markka	6.38	Malay. ring.	2.4615	S. Kor. won	872.65
Austral. $	1.509	Greek drac.	136.15	Mex. peso	280.00	Span. peseta	172.40
Austr. schil.	21.40	Hong Kong $	7.77	Norw. krone	8.756	Swed. krona	8.879
Belg. fin. fr.	61.60	Indian rupee	12.44	Phil. peso	18.44	Taiwan $	39.77
Brazil cruz.	5,328.00	Indo. rupiah	1,116.00	Port. escudo	174.00	Thai baht	27.495
Canadian $	1.3675	Irish £	0.9857	Saudi riyal	3.4102	Turkish lira	537.50
Danish krone	10.8895	Israeli shek.	1,063.45	Sing. $	2.21	UAE dirham	3.6725
Egypt. pound	0.7463	Kuwaiti dinar	0.3025	S. Afr. rand	1.9784	Venez. bolIv.	12.85

£ Sterling: 1.261 Irish £

Sources: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Chemical Bank (New York); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (other, rial, dirham). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits

June 3

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 month	7½-7⅜	5½-5⅜	5-4⅞	12 ⅛-12⅜	10⅝-10¼	9 ⅛-9 ⅛	7 ⅛
2 months	7½-7⅜	5½-5⅜	5-4⅞	12 ⅛-12 ⅛	10 ⅛-10 ⅛	9 ⅛-9 ⅛	7 ⅛
3 months	7 ⅞-7 ⅝	5 ⅝-5 ⅜	5 ⅛-5 ⅛	12 ⅛-12 ⅛	10 ⅛-10 ⅛	9 ⅛-9 ⅛	7 ⅛
6 months	7⅝-7⅜	5½-5⅜	5 ⅛-5 ⅛	12 ⅛-12 ⅛	10⅝-10½	9 ⅛-9 ⅛	7 ⅛
1 year	8 ⅛-8 ⅛	5 ⅝-5 ⅝	5-4⅞	11 ⅞-12 ⅛	10 ⅞-10 ⅞	9 ⅛-9 ⅛	8 ⅛

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

June 3

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	7½	7½
Federal Funds	7⅝	7 11/16
Prime Rate	10	10
Broker Loan Rate	8½-8¼	8½-8¼
Com Paper 90-179 days	7.40	7.40
3-month Treasury Bills	7.01	7.05
6-month Treasury Bills	7.14	7.22
CD's 30-59 days	7.10	7.20
CD's 60-89 days	7.25	7.29
West Germany		
Lombard Rate	6.00	6.00
Overnight Rate	5.45	6.00
One Month Interbank	5.70	5.85
3-month Interbank	5.80	5.85
6-month Interbank	5.95	5.90
France		
Intervention Rate	10½	10½
Call Money	10¼	10½
One-month Interbank	10 1/16	10 1/16
3-month Interbank	10⅛	10⅛
6-month Interbank	10	10
Britain		
Bank Base Rate	12¾	12¾
Call Money	12¼	12⅛
91-day Treasury Bill	11⅞	12
3-month Interbank	12⅛	12 7/16
Japan		
Discount Rate	5	5
Call Money	6⅝	6 3/16
68-day Interbank	6⅛	6⅛

Sources: Reuters, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais, Lloyds Bank, Bank of Tokyo.

Asian Dollar Deposits

May 31

1 month	7⅛-7⅛
2 months	7⅛-7⅛
3 months	7 ⅛-7 ⅛
6 months	7 ⅛-6 ⅛
1 year	8 ⅛-8 ⅛

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

June 3

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30 day average yield: 8.98
Taxable Interest Rate Index: 7.487

Source: Merrill Lynch, AP

Gold

June 3

	A.M.	P.M.	Close
Hong Kong	316.85	317.45	+4.50
Luxembourg	317.25	—	+4.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	317.40	316.64	+3.01
Zurich	317.00	314.75	+1.15
London	316.85	318.10	+4.10
New York	—	317.00	+0.80

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York Comex current contract. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

Market Closed

Financial markets were closed Monday in Singapore for a local holiday.

South Korea's Booming Steel Industry

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — The industrial age is coming in a hurry to the fishing village of Kwangyang on the southwestern coast of the Korean peninsula. Graves have been moved, land reclaimed and foundations are being dug for a giant steel plant that eventually could expand South Korea's production capacity by almost 40 percent.

It will be the second integrated plant of Pohang Iron & Steel Co., known here as Posco, the state-controlled enterprise that in a little more than a decade has turned South Korea into the world's 15th-largest producer of steel.

Posco has undertaken expansion despite five-year quotas imposed on its exports to the United States and a 10-percent downturn expected this year in South Korean steel exports as a whole.

Officials in Seoul say that a steadily growing market at home will absorb most of the new plant's output.

Nonetheless, the new plant, expected to begin operation in 1987, has been condemned abroad as an unwelcome addition to an industry that already is plagued by overcapacity worldwide.

The Koreans have an answer for that. The problem "is not an oversupply of efficient steel capacity," said Kye Mook Jun, director general of the Ministry of Trade and Industry bureau concerned with the South Korean plants.

According to Iron Age magazine, Posco was the world's most efficient producer of steel on a personnel basis in 1983, turning out 582 tons per employee, 25 percent more than the No. 2 company, Kobe Steel of Japan.

In the 1960s, South Korea's steel industry was a collection of backyard-style operations melting down scrap left from Japanese colonial times and the Korean War or bought from foreign countries.

But late in the decade, government leaders decided that modern steel production was indispensable to their plans for the economy. Turning aside objections that other developing countries had made this decision and failed, they decided to use Japanese war reparations and low-interest loans to build the country's first integrated facility, or one that could turn iron ore into finished steel under one roof.

In 1973, officials christened the first phase of the plant, situated on Pohang Bay on the peninsula's southeast corner and furnished with state-of-the-art Japanese equipment.

The Pohang plant's capacity began at a modest 1 million tons a year. By 1983, in three major phases, it had expanded to 9.1 million tons.

By 1984, South Korea was exporting $2 billion worth of steel a year, which is 5.6 million tons, or about 40 percent of its total production. The United States and Japan were its most important foreign customers.

This success provoked resistance in the United States, where aging plants and high wages had helped put the steel industry into serious trouble.

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NobeCB	34839	82	81	81½	— ½
MidSUt	38732	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ½
AtlRich	34422	66⅝	65¼	65¼	— ½
DiamS	19597	17⅞	17	17¼	— ½
UAL	17452	54½	54⅛	55¼	+1⅛
PhilbS	15919	41⅞	41⅛	41½	
FordM	14763	44	43	43⅞	— ⅛
Exxon	14692	54⅛	52¼	53¾	—1¼
FedNM	14663	20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
Sears	12345	39	38⅝	38½	— ⅛
IBM	12036	129½	128¼	129½	+ ½
LILCo	11855	9	8⅝	8¾	
MerLyn	11494	32½	31⅝	31⅞	— ⅛
RCA	10841	44⅝	43¾	44½	+1
Unocl wd	10270	33⅛	30⅞	31¼	—2

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1321.34	1325.04	1304.21	1310.93	— 4.48
Trans	649.75	650.80	643.13	647.86	+ 2.69
Util	163.98	164.75	162.88	163.26	— 0.06
Comp	544.35	547.04	537.83	541.13	— 0.44

NYSE Index

	High	Previous Low	Close	Today 3 P.M.
Composite	109.63	108.60	109.43	109.50
Industrials	124.82	123.05	124.82	124.56
Transp.	105.32	103.27	105.32	105.69
Utilities	58.81	58.30	58.81	59.03
Finance	117.21	114.21	117.21	117.78

NYSE Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	929	1037
Declined	692	548
Unchanged	431	423
Total Issues	2052	2008
New Highs	251	203
New Lows	14	14

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
May 31	247,170	460,893	1,292
May 30	187,229	428,987	1,358
May 29	172,087	427,433	1,708
May 28	163,827	487,432	21,513
May 24	161,493	379,246	1,050

*Included in the sales figures

Monday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 3 P.M.	108,150,000
Prev. 3 P.M. vol.	107,860,000
Prev consolidated close	162,431,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	274	318
Declined	284	243
Unchanged	244	223
Total Issues	802	784
New Highs	48	36
New Lows	15	12

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Previous Low	Close	Today 3 P.M.
Industrials	208.76	207.44	208.76	209.20
Transp.	147.73	143.58	147.73	147.80
Utilities	85.83	84.87	85.83	85.91
Finance	22.93	22.40	22.93	23.05
Composite	189.59	187.84	189.35	189.77

NASDAQ Index

	Week Close	Year Ago Noon	Ago	Ago
Composite	290.80	291.13	292.14	235.90
Industrials	300.22	302.47	303.72	244.10
Finance	341.96	—	342.26	254.67
Insurance	342.59	—	346.40	229.48
Utilities	281.69	—	285.06	203.44
Banks	274.52	—	277.40	192.99
Transp.	261.84	—	266.67	207.44

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
BAT In	15309	4⅝	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
WenaB	2304	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
GffCd s	1474	13¾	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
DeloPd	1172	11⅞	11⅝	11	— ½
AM Intl	1055	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
NYTime	996	48¾	48	48¾	— ⅛
TIE	882	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
OxonH	845	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
DomeP	837	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
ChMMA s	836	25½	24½	25½	+1⅛
MoyTw	783	22½	21⅞	21½	— ⅛
TexAir	715	14⅛	14	14⅛	
AL Lab	650	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
AExp wt	642	38¼	38⅛	38¼	+ ⅛
CntCrd	642	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅛

AMEX Sales

3 P.M. volume	5,980,000
Prev. 3 P.M. volume	5,730,000
Prev. cons. volume	7,260,000

AMEX Stock Index

High	Previous Low	Close	Today 3 P.M.
231.70	230.05	231.69	231.26

Volume Turns Higher on NYSE

United Press International

NEW YORK — The stock market was mixed late Monday in active trading. The Dow Jones industrial average was down 4.48 to 1,310.93 shortly before 3 p.m. EDT.

Advances led declines by a 9-7 ratio among the 1,989 issues crossing the NYSE tape.

Five-hour Big Board volume amounted to about 112,119,500 shares, compared with 107,060,000 in the same period Friday.

Prices were mixed in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said the market was stronger than the Dow industrial average seemed to show.

"The action is better than it looks," said Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. Although some blue-chips stocks were subject to profit-taking, throughout the day more stocks traded higher than lower, he noted.

Mr. Metz said the market was continuing to respond to expectations that interest rates are going even lower than they are now. Also, declining oil prices are assuaging inflation anxieties, he said. Such an environment gives the Federal Reserve more leeway to ease credit without having to worry about aggravating inflation, he noted.

Atlantic Richfield, near the top of the active list, declined. Under pressure for a decrease in oil prices, so were several other petroleum stocks. Exxon, Mobil and Phillips Petroleum were lower. Texaco was up fractionally.

Nabisco, trading ex-dividend, was lower in active trading. R.J. Reynolds has agreed to acquire Nabisco for $5 billion. R.J. Reynolds was higher.

Phibro-Salomon was slightly lower. Salomon Brothers said it had acquired 5.1 percent of Multimedia Inc.'s 16.7 million shares outstanding.

Diamond Shamrock was lower in active trading.

Bond Prices Up Sharply

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Bond prices rose sharply — by nearly $20 for every $1,000 in face value — Monday amid speculation that oil prices and interest rates are headed lower.

The market had advanced sharply on Friday as some traders anticipated a reduction in the Federal Reserve's discount rate, its interest charge on loans to banks and other financial institutions.

The Fed had cut its discount rate May 17 to 7.5 percent from 8 percent in an effort to *stimulate the economy. Several economic reports since than have indicated that the pace of* economic growth has remained slow.

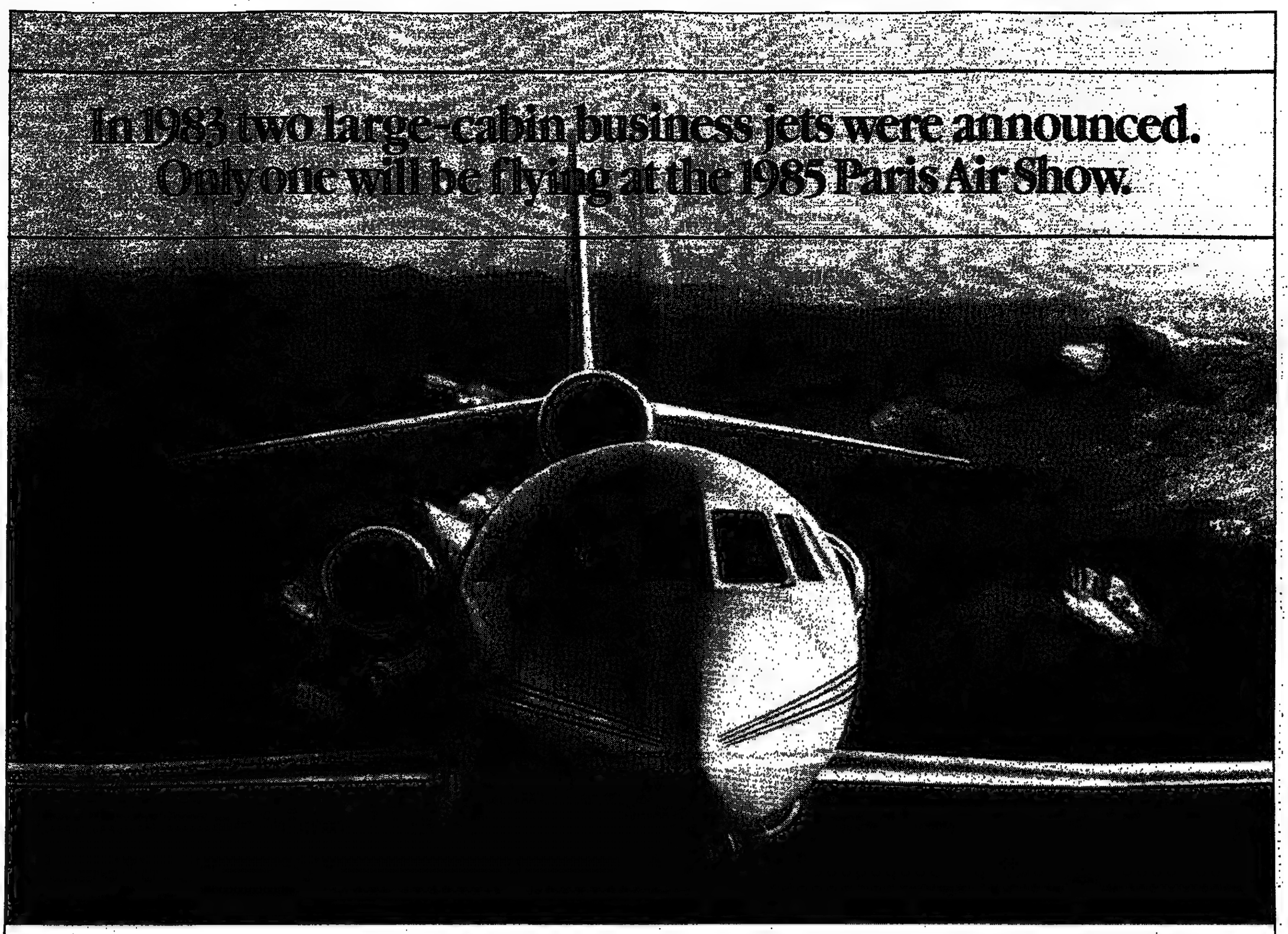
The bond price rally continued more forcefully Monday as reports circulated that some oil industry analysts expected weak demand would lead to declines in oil prices.

Although prices in tables on these pages are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for time reasons, this article is based on the market at 3 P.M.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Prev. Close	Today Noon
Bonds	78.95	79.23
Utilities	76.90	77.37
Industrials	81.00	81.10

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
		A								
23½	16	AAR	.48	2.5	14	27	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
18½	9⅝	AGS			12	32	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	AMCA				22	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
21½	13¼	AMF	.50	2.6	55	386	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	— ⅛
47⅝	26¼	AMR			11	5171	48⅛	46¾	46⅞	— ¾
21½	18⅝	AMR pf	2.18	10.1		171	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	22⅞	ANR pf	2.67	11.1		1	24	24	24	
14¼	7¾	APL				6	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
65¼	44⅝	ASA	2.00	4.0		288	50⅝	50	50⅝	— ½
27	14⅞	AVX	.32	2.1	12	90	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	15¼	AZP	2.72	10.9	8	2225	25	24⅞	25	— ⅛
54⅝	36⅝	AbrLab	1.40	2.6	16	1942	54¼	54½	54⅝	+ ⅝
25⅞	17⅝	AccoWd s	.44	2.0	17	52	22¼	22¼	22¼	
19½	12½	AcmeC	.40	2.7		521	14¾	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
10½	7⅞	AcmeE	.320	4.0	19	11	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
17½	13	AdidaS	1.72e	11.1		76	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
20	11⅞	AdmMl	.32	2.1	6	10	15⅝	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
19½	8⅝	AdvSys	.53i	5.9	17	44	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
41½	25⅝	AMD				429	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Advest	.12	1.4		157	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	9	Aerflex			12	226	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
46⅝	27¼	AetnLf	2.64	5.7	34	3526	46⅝	45⅝	46⅝	+ ½
57⅝	32⅝	AetnLife	1.40	3.2		97	54½	54½	54½	
36	17⅞	Ahmns	1.20	3.5	14	1579	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	+1⅛
3⅝	2½	Aileen				23	3	3	3	
53½	38⅝	AirPrd	1.20	2.3	12	218	52⅝	52¼	52½	— ⅛
26⅝	13	AirFrt	.60	2.8	12	219	22	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅝
2	1	AlMos s				155	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
33⅝	26¼	AlaP pfA	3.92	12.3		6	32	32	32	+ ¼
9	6¼	AlaP pfB	1.05	12.7		127	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
78⅝	61½	AlaP pf	9.00	11.7		130z	77	77	77	+1½
81	63½	AlaP pf	9.44	12.1		220z	78	77½	78	
73½	57	AlaP pf	8.16	11.7		100z	70	70	70	—1⅛
70	60	AlaP pf	8.50	11.9		5602	69½	68	69½	+2¼
16⅛	11	Alopsc s	1.04	7.1	8	49	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
22⅝	9⅛	AlskAir	.14	.6	9	1176	22⅝	21⅝	22	
18⅝	10½	Albrto s	.20	1.2	20	27	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
31¼	22⅝	Albtrns	.76	2.5	13	1733	31⅝	31	31	— ⅛
31¼	23¼	Alcan	1.20	4.9	12	2762	25	24¼	24⅝	— ⅛
36⅛	27⅞	AlcoStd	1.20	3.4	12	67	35⅝	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
32	26⅝	AlexAlu	1.00	3.7		2139	26⅝	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
23½	20⅝	Alexdr			20	22	23½	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
59½	72¼	AllgCp	2.06t	2.6	24	271	79	77⅝	78⅝	+1⅝
26⅝	23¼	AllgCp pf	2.86	11.0		2	26	26	26	+ ⅛
28⅝	18⅝	AllgInt	1.40	5.6		149	25	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
20	15⅝	AllgIn pf	2.19	11.0		16	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
97½	81¼	AllgI pfC	11.25	11.5		62	97½	97	97½	+ ⅛
33⅝	24⅝	AllgPw	2.20	8.1	10	527	33½	33⅛	33½	+ ⅛
20⅝	15⅝	AllstC	.40b	2.2	14	26z	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
44⅝	28⅝	AllsCo	1.80	4.3	8	4899	42¼	41⅝	42⅝	+ ½
66	53⅝	AllCo pf	6.74	10.6		80	63⅝	63⅝	63½	+ ⅛
113¼	99	AllCo pf	12.00	10.8		8	111	109⅝	109⅝	+ ⅛
106⅝	100⅝	AllCo pf	12.51	12.0		60	102½	102½	102½	+ ½
23½	14	AllsPd			17	67	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ½
59½	40⅝	AllstPr	2.12	3.6	9	2026	59⅝	58	58⅝	— ½
12⅝	5⅝	AllsCh				589	6¼	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
34⅝	24	AllsCl pf				48	33	33	33	—1½
27⅝	20	ALLTL	1.84	6.7	9	38	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
39⅝	29⅝	Alcoa	1.20	3.8	16	2623	33	31⅝	31⅝	— ½
22⅝	15½	Amax	.20	1.2		604	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	— ⅛
42½	27⅝	Amax pf	3.00	9.0		3	33½	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
34	22⅝	AmHes	1.70	3.8	20	2034	29⅝	28	28⅝	— ⅛
148½	98⅝	AHes pf	3.50	2.8		3	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	—2⅛
2⅝	1⅝	AmAgr				84	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
21½	15⅝	ABasr			8	178	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
70	53⅝	ABrand	3.90	5.8	9	989	67⅝	66	67⅝	+1
28⅝	24⅝	ABrd pf	2.75	9.4		226	29⅝	28⅝	28½	+ ⅛
115	86	ABdcst	1.60	1.4	17	2281	119	110	110⅝	—4⅝
26⅝	19½	ABkMk	.84	3.3	13	45	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅛
27⅝	20¼	ABusPr	.64	2.5	14	5	25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅝
57½	40½	AmCan	2.19	5.1	11	420	57⅝	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅝
25⅝	21½	ACan pf	2.50	11.2		25z	24½	23⅝	24	— ⅛
50½	37⅝	ACan pf	5.00	6.0		41z	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	
114	103	ACan pf	13.75	12.3		5z	111½	111	111½	+1
20⅝	16⅝	ACanBd	2.20	11.0		107z	20⅝	20	20	
36⅝	25⅛	ACanCv	2.51e	8.2		21	30⅝	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
21⅝	17⅝	ACnPr			219	98	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
56½	43⅝	ACyan	1.90	3.5	13	949	55⅝	54	54⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	18⅝	ADT	.92	3.9	24	109	23⅝	23½	23½	+ ⅛
22	16	AEIPw	2.26o	9.8	9	2334	23⅝	23⅝	23	+ ⅛
46½	32	AmExp	1.28	2.8	14	2223	46⅝	45⅝	46⅝	+ ⅝
32⅝	16⅝	AFamil	.64b	2.0	14	194	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅝
21½	9⅝	AFamil wi				8	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
35½	19⅝	AGnCp	1.00	3.0	10	299z	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	12⅝	AGnl wt				52	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
55⅝	51⅝	AGnl pfA	6.24e	11.3		62z	55⅝	54⅝	55	+ ⅛
96½	58⅝	AGnl pfB	5.87e	6.4		7	92	91⅝	91⅝	— ⅛
71¼	40⅝	AGnl pfD	2.64	3.9		1311	67⅝	67⅝	67½	+ ½
12⅝	7⅝	AHoist				49	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
67⅝	44⅝	AHome	2.90	4.4	14	3738	65⅝	65⅛	65⅝	+ ½
38	26⅝	AHose	1.12	3.5	10	2718	32⅝	31⅝	32⅝	+ ⅝
90⅝	64⅝	AmHch	6.60	7.2	9	1035	91⅝	90⅝	91⅝	+1¼
87⅝	63	AInGrn	.44	.5	22	816e	84⅝	83	83⅝	— ⅛
144	112⅝	AIGe pf	5.85	4.2		3	140⅝	140⅝	140⅝	
28⅝	18⅝	AMl	.72	2.9	12	1386	25	24⅝	24½	— ⅛
5½	2⅞	AmMot				1004	3	2⅞	3	
29	16⅝	APread s	.12i	.7		1298	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	ASLFin			8	233	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	12¼	ASLFl pf	2.34	14.6		113	15⅝	14⅝	15	+ ⅝
16	10⅝	AShip	.80	6.9	9	24	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	22⅝	AmStd	1.60	5.1	10	7445	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+1
48⅝	26⅝	AmStor	.44	1.8	11	1024	61⅝	60½	61⅝	+1
25⅝	20⅝	ASyr wt	4.38			47	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+1
56⅝	51	ASyr pfB	6.80	12.1		101	56⅝	55⅝	56⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	15	AT&T	1.20	5.2	17	10044	23⅝	23⅛	23¼	
40	30½	AT&T pf	3.64	9.2		41	39⅝	39⅝	39½	+ ⅛
49	43½	AT&T pf	4.18	12.5		1519	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	15	AWstr s	1.00	3.9	9	67	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
12½	10	AWat pf	1.25	10.0		50z	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
12½	10	AWa Sol	1.25	10.4		330z	12	11⅝	12	— ⅛
28½	19½	AmHot	2.40	11.4	8	154	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
71⅝	54⅝	ATrPr	5.64	8.1		73	70⅝	69⅝	69⅝	
15	4⅝	ATrSc				133	15½	15	15½	+ ½
85½	59	ATrUn	2.44	4.6		19	85⅝	84⅝	85⅝	+1⅝
24	20⅝	Ameron	1.68	6.7	8	101	24⅝	24	24⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	20⅝	AmesD s	.60	2.3	22	297	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
29½	22½	Ametek	.80	3.1	14	242	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	18⅝	Amfac				241	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
10	7⅝	Amfac			5	489	7⅝	7	7⅝	— ⅝
34⅝	22⅝	Amgen	3.30	5.2	8	5072	63½	62⅝	62⅝	— ⅝
38½	26⅝	AMcP	.72	2.4	18	6390	31⅝	30	30⅝	—1⅛
24	11⅞	Amoco	.36	2.4	16	23	15	12⅝	12⅝	
28⅝	12⅝	Amres s				97	19⅝	18⅝	19	
31⅝	21⅝	AmSti	1.40	4.6	9	118	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
45½	25⅝	Amsted	1.60	3.7	14	278	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Amcmp				278	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
24⅝	16⅝	Anlos s			19	662	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	19⅝	Anchor	1.48	6.8		486	24⅝	23⅝	24½	+ ⅛
42⅝	25½	AnCbcr	2.40	6.2	34	1	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	9⅝	AndrGr	.20	1.7	15	275	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
24½	17	Anaelic	.60	2.7	13	68	22	22½	22½	— ½
90	62⅝	Anheus	2.00	2.3	12	2299	91⅝	90½	91½	+1⅛
90	70⅝	Anheu wi				20	88	86⅝	88	+2⅝
63	47½	Anheu pf	3.60	6.6		13	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	13½	Anixtr	.20	1.2	18	42	17⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
14⅝	8⅝	Anthem	.04	.3	14	283	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	Antmn	.44b	3.0	7	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
13½	9⅝	Apache	.28	2.4	11	646	11½	11½	11½	
2⅝	½	ApchPr wi				144	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	15⅝	ApchPr pf	2.10	11.1		378	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
32⅝	27⅝	ApPwr pf	4.18	12.9		8	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
29½	17⅝	ApIDta	1.76i	5.0	19	51	35⅝	35	35⅝	+ ⅛
15	8	ApplMg				78	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
53⅝	15⅝	ArchDn	.14b	.4	15	3056	32⅝	31⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	23½	ArkLP pf	3.58	11.8		14	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
102	79	ArlPwr	10.70	10.6		10z	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	+ ½
23⅝	14	ArkBst	.40	1.8	6	90	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
24½	16	Arkla	1.08	5.0	21	1538	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
¾	¼	ArkRt				173	½	½	½	
12⅝	11½	Armada				7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
16⅝	6⅝	Armco				726	8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	15½	Armc pf	2.10	11.4		28	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	14½	ArmcRs	.48	2.5	8	35	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
38	23¼	ArmWrl	1.20	3.5	623	263	37⅝	37	37⅝	
36	29½	ArmW pf	2.75	10.6		12z	36	35½	35½	— ½
26⅝	19	AroCe	1.20	4.3	7	39	28⅝	28½	28⅝	
25⅝	12⅝	ArvinE	.80	3.9	15	12z	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	16	Arvin	.32	.8	261	37	26	26	26	— ⅛
23⅝	14½	Arvin s	.80	.8	161	223	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	25½	Arvin pf	2.80	3.8		5	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅝
27⅝	17⅝	AsCan			1127	24½	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
31⅞	20⅝	AshOil	1.60	5.0	73	36⅝	31⅞	31⅝	+1⅛	
41	31½	AshOil pf	3.94	9.7		96	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
48½	28⅝	AspCG	2.60	5.7	11	2710	46⅝	45⅝	46⅝	+ ⅛
109	76⅝	AstDp pf	4.75	4.4		754	108⅝	107½	107⅝	—1⅛
24⅝	18⅝	Athlone	1.60	7.2	16	21	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	19⅝	AtCyEl	2.48	8.7	9	58	28½	28⅝	28½	+ ⅛
13	6⅝	AtlCit pf	1.50	6.0		4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
64⅝	40⅝	AtlRich	4.00	6.7	28	2642	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	— ½
153	97	AtlRc pf	2.80	1.9		2	144⅝	144	144	—1
18½	11⅞	AtlasCr				12	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
31⅝	18⅝	Atmos	.40	1.8	19	337	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
47	32⅝	AutoDt	.68	1.5	28	499	46⅝	46	46⅝	— ⅝
5	4⅝	Avalon n				33	4½	4⅝	4½	+ ⅛
29⅝	19⅝	AVEMC	.40	2.1	15	29	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	24	AvcRy	.60	1.9	13	1035	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	10	Avisfl n				7	10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
41	27	Avnet	.60	1.7	13	674	39⅝	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
25⅝	17⅝	Avon	2.00	10.4	9	3783	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
30⅝	18	Avdin			10	77	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
		B								
18⅝	10	BMC	.48	3.9		57	12½	12	12½	— ⅛
35½	20	Bairnc s	.50	1.6	17	52	30⅝	30½	30½	— ⅛
21½	15	BkrInt	.92	5.1	15	1902	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	16⅝	Baldor	.36	1.7	13	43	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	vtBldWr				184	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9	2	vtBldUt				14	6	6	6	+ ⅛
52⅝	26⅝	BallCo	1.28	2.5	12	72	51⅞	51⅝	51⅞	+ ⅛
23⅝	11⅝	BallyMf	.20	1.3		1562	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅝
14⅝	7⅝	BallyPR			11	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
46	38⅝	BaltGE	3.40	7.4	8	2242	46⅝	45⅝	46	+ ⅛
45½	37⅝	BoltPB	4.50	10.0		28z	45½	45	45	
24⅝	16⅝	BncOne	1.10	3.5	11	67	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	BanTex				132	3½	3⅝	3½	+ ⅛
62	43⅝	Bandag	1.20	2.1	12	207	56⅝	55½	56⅝	+1½
51½	29	BkBos	2.40	4.9	5	234	48½	47⅝	48½	+ ⅛
53½	47	BkBos pf	4.91e	9.3		10	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	—
55	49	BkNE cp	5.68	10.5		58	54	54	54	
43⅝	26⅝	BkNY	2.04	4.7	7	406	44	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	15⅝	BnkVa s	1.68	5.3	10	48	32	29⅝	29⅝	
22⅝	14½	BnkAm	1.52	7.0	12	4182	22	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
48		BkAm pfA	5.13e	11.5



See how the Falcon 900 has met–and exceeded– the requirements of pilots and executives alike, while its closest competitor remains a list of paper promises.

	FALCON 900		GULFSTREAM IV	
Program Announcement	✓	May 27, 1983	✓	March 1983
Rollout	✓	May 18, 1984		To Be Announced
First Flight	✓	Sept. 21, 1984		December 1985
Complete Interior Installed	✓	Nov. 13, 1984		To Be Announced
Flight Envelope Expansion Completed	✓	Nov. 28, 1984		To Be Announced
Guaranteed IFR Range Verified	✓	Dec. 5, 1984		*Only a "theoretical range" is guaranteed*
Engine Certification	✓	Dec. 12, 1984		June 1986
First Customer Demonstrations	✓	Jan. 29, 1985		To Be Announced
FAA Certification		March 1986		October 1986
First Customer Deliveries		Late 1986 *(certified, with interior)*		Mid 1986 *(uncertified, "green")*

Data as of May 27, 1985.

"In late January, just eight months after the wide-body, three-engine business jet rolled out... and only four months after the aircraft's first flight, the production prototype underwent five days of extensive evaluation by three aviation publications and 25 customers of the new aircraft..."

"The apparent ease with which the Falcon 900 is living up to Dassault's predictions of schedule, weight, and performance is a tribute...destined to please even the most conservative executive."

Business and Commercial Aviation, May 1985

"Dassault's willingness to put its newest and most expensive business jet into the hands and under the scrutiny of press and customer pilots at such an early stage certainly makes a more emphatic statement than mere words of its confidence in the airplane's integrity and performance..."

"...the Falcon 900 is an exceptionally well designed airplane...with a great amount of mission flexibility...a viable alternative in the choice of a big cabin, truly long-range business jet—something they never had before."

Aviation Convention News, March 1, 1985

For long range, fuel efficiency and functional comfort, no business jet can match the Falcon 900. And the 900 is flying today (in fact, has flown some 300 hours!), while its closest competitor has yet to be rolled out.

In conception, the 900 promised everything pilots and CEOs said they wanted in a business jet: worldwide range, widebody comfort, three-engine safety and low operating costs. In flight, the 900 has already exceeded these promises—months ahead of schedule.

While several mockups will be on display at the Paris Air Show, Falcon Jet will be flying the 900. While our competitor talks, Falcon Jet will be demonstrating. And for those who have not yet seen the 900 in action, 1985 should prove a noteworthy year indeed.

Falcon 900

For more information...

Contact us at Chalet B-24 during the Paris Air Show, or at the appropriate address below.

EUROPE • AFRICA • MIDDLE EAST	*NO AMERICA • SO AMERICA • ASIA*
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Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued from Page 12)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
23	15	OhP pfG	2.27	11.4		4	20	20	20	+ ½
109½	98	OhP pfA	14.00	12.8		470z	109	107½	109	+1
67½	52½	OhP pfD	7.76	11.3		8700z	68¾	67	68¾	+1¾
24⅞	19⅝	OklaGE	2.00	8.3	10	594	24¼	24	24	
8⅝	7	OklaG pf	.80	9.7		450z	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
36¾	26⅞	Olin	1.50	4.5	10	715	33½	32¾	33	+ ½
19	5¾	Omncre				226	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
19½	13½	Oneida	.80	5.9	9	51	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
33¾	26⅜	ONEOK	2.56	7.9	10	87	32¾	32¼	32½	— ¼
26½	19¼	OranRk	2.04	7.7	9	91	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ¼
13⅞	7¼	Orange	.50t	4.4	14	588	11½	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
28½	19½	OrionC	.76	2.8		250	27½	26⅝	27	+ ½
12⅞	8⅛	OrionP			34	278	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
9⅝	6½	Orion pf	.50	6.3		3	8	8	8	
31¼	24	Orion pf	2.75	9.4		32	29⅝	29¼	29¼	
31½	18⅜	OutbdM	.64	2.7	10	194	24	23½	23¾	— ¼
33½	18¼	OvrnTr	.72	2.3	13	191	32	31½	31⅞	+ ½
19	13	OvShip	.50	3.3	10	129	15¼	14⅞	15	— ⅛
37	25⅛	OwenC	1.40	4.0	9	545	35½	35⅛	35⅜	+ ¼
48⅝	31¼	OwenIll	1.68b	3.5	10	453	48	47½	47⅝	— ⅜
139¾	96	OwnIll pf	4.75	3.3		5	143⅛	143⅛	143⅛	+3⅛
15¾	10½	Oxford	.44	3.3	13	77	13⅜	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
P										
32¾	18¼	PHH	.88	2.7	13	529	32½	31¾	32¼	+1¼
40	25⅝	PPG	1.40	4.2	9	558	39⅛	38⅝	38½	— ⅝
28⅝	15	PSA	.40	2.1	61	154	28½	28	28⅛	— ¼
21⅞	13¼	PSA dpf	1.90	8.9		1048x	21¼	20½	21¼	
14¼	11⅛	PacAS	1.54	10.9		37	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	13	PacGE	1.84	9.2	8	2337	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
45½	30⅞	PacLtg	3.32	7.4	12	204	45⅛	44½	44⅝	+ ¼
29	21⅛	PcLum	1.20	4.7	15	120	25⅝	25	25¾	+ ⅜
10	5¾	PacRes	.05r	.5	30	11	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
19¾	13½	PacRs pf	2.00	10.7		32	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
17½	12	PacScl	.40	2.6	12	33	16	15½	15½	— ⅜
75¾	54	PacTele	5.72	7.5	9	2047	76¾	75⅝	76⅝	+1½
13	9¼	PacTin	.40	3.5	10	3x	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛

AMEX Highs-Lows June 3

NEW LOWS 15

DamsEngy A, Damson Oil, Decorator s, GenovDrg, ImpIndust, KayJewel n, MichlEng, MotrSmkt, NRM Engy s, Pennsy Eng, RioGrandeDr, Sandinh n, UNA Corp, Verttpis, WarnrCom wt

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s). b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c — liquidating dividend. cld — called. d — new yearly low. e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd — next day delivery. P/E — price-earnings ratio. r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls — sales. t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u — new yearly high. v — trading halted. vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd — when distributed. wi — when issued. ww — with warrants. x — ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis — ex-distribution. xw — without warrants. y — ex-dividend and sales in full. yld — yield. z — sales in full.

U.S. Futures June 3

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
181.00	136.00	Nov	141.00	141.50	140.00	140.10	—1.00
180.00	136.00	Jan	140.00	140.00	139.50	139.75	—.45
177.50	134.00	Mar	139.50	139.50	139.50	139.45	—.55
162.50	136.70	May				139.75	—.25
157.50	142.20	Jul				139.75	—.25
180.50	179.75	Sep				139.75	—.35
		Nov				139.75	

Est. Sales 300 Prev. Sales 857
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,885 up 40

CRUDE OIL (NYME)
1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
29.54	24.10	Jul	27.60	27.64	27.35	27.48	—.36
29.57	24.25	Aug	27.20	27.23	26.82	26.90	—.50
29.50	24.08	Sep	26.87	26.91	26.55	26.62	—.49
29.50	24.65	Oct	26.75	26.75	26.38	26.44	—.47
29.50	24.40	Nov	26.41	26.45	26.20	26.26	—.45
29.50	23.98	Dec	26.20	26.25	25.98	26.04	—.44
29.50	24.85	Jan	25.85	25.85	25.75	25.89	—.56
29.46	24.42	Feb				25.87	—.56
29.45	24.92	Mar				25.87	—.56
29.45	24.92	Apr				25.87	—.56
27.96	24.92	May				25.87	—.56
26.70	24.78	Jun				25.87	—.56
27.00	25.75	Sep				25.70	—.55

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 11,794
Prev. Day Open Int. 50,450 off 321

Stock Indexes

(Indexes compiled shortly before market close)

SP COMP. INDEX (CME)
points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
191.00	156.10	Jun	190.70	190.95	189.30	190.05	
194.55	160.00	Sep	194.20	194.50	192.85	193.40	+.40
197.85	175.70	Dec	197.60	197.60	196.00	196.85	+.45
200.75	190.10	Mar	201.00	201.00	201.00	201.00	+.45

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 67,298 +1.20
Prev. Day Open Int. 72,442 up 3,155

VALUE LINE (KCBT)
points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
219.40	173.00	Jun	201.30	201.50	199.20	199.95	—.25
212.30	185.75	Sep	205.30	205.60	203.20	204.10	—.50

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 4,080
Prev. Day Open Int. 8,434 up 748

NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE)
points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
110.90	90.00	Jun	110.40	110.60	109.60	109.80	—.05
113.20	91.25	Sep	113.10	113.10	111.95	112.40	+.15
115.15	101.20	Dec	114.95	114.95	114.15	114.15	—.15
117.20	109.50	Mar	116.25	116.25	116.25	116.25	—.10

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 15,010
Prev. Day Open Int. 13,672 up 1,033

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	908.01 f	905.10 f
Reuters	1,792.50	1,799.30
D.J. Futures	N.A.	120.00
Com. Research Bureau	N.A.	232.30

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

London Commodities June 3

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
SUGAR Sterling per metric ton						
Aug	99.80	95.20	95.80	96.00	N.A.	N.A.
Oct	103.80	98.80	99.80	100.00	—	—
Dec	108.60	104.80	105.00	106.00	—	—
Mar	122.00	116.80	118.40	118.60	—	—
May	125.00	122.00	122.20	122.60	—	—
Aug	131.40	127.40	127.60	128.00	—	—
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	132.00	133.00	—	—
Volume: 1,951 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA Sterling per metric ton						
Jly	1,743	1,727	1,727	1,728	N.A.	N.A.
Sep	1,731	1,720	1,720	1,721	—	—
Dec	1,719	1,708	1,708	1,710	—	—
Mar	1,730	1,723	1,723	1,725	—	—
May	1,746	1,742	1,742	1,743	—	—
Jly	1,757	1,750	1,752	1,753	—	—
Sep	1,765	1,761	1,761	1,762	—	—
Volume: 2,381 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE Sterling per metric ton						
Jly	2,034	2,015	2,030	2,033	N.A.	N.A.
Sep	2,085	2,065	2,069	2,070	—	—
Nov	2,126	2,108	2,112	2,114	—	—
Jan	2,153	2,144	2,150	2,152	—	—
Mar	2,145	2,128	2,130	2,145	—	—
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,110	2,140	—	—
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,100	2,140	—	—
Volume: 1,103 lots of 5 tons.						
GASOIL U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Jun	219.25	217.00	217.25	217.50	219.25	219.75
Jly	217.50	215.00	215.00	215.25	217.00	217.50
Aug	219.50	216.75	217.00	217.25	219.00	219.50
Sep	220.75	218.50	218.75	219.50	220.50	221.25
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	220.00	221.00	221.00	224.00
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	222.00	224.00	223.00	227.00
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	224.00	228.00	224.00	230.00
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	223.00	230.00	224.00	230.00
Feb	N.T.	N.T.	220.00	233.00	220.00	234.00
Volume: 791 lots of 100 tons.						

Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange (gasoil).

Asian Commodities June 3

HONG-KONG GOLD FUTURES
U.S.$ per ounce

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	316.00	318.00	312.00	314.00
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	318.00	320.00	314.00	316.00
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	320.00	322.00	316.00	318.00
Oct	324.00	324.00	323.00	325.00	319.00	321.00
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	327.00	329.00	324.00	326.00
Feb	332.00	332.00	332.00	334.00	328.00	330.00
Apr	N.T.	N.T.	336.00	338.00	332.00	334.00

Volume: 25 lots of 100 oz.

KUALA LUMPUR RUBBER
Malaysian cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Jun	195.00	195.50	194.25	194.75
Jly	193.00	194.00	193.25	193.75
Aug	193.75	194.50	193.50	194.50
Sep	195.50	196.50	195.50	196.50

Volume: 12 lots.

KUALA LUMPUR PALM OIL
Malaysian ringgits per 25 tons

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Jun	1,210	1,270	1,260	1,300
Jly	1,170	1,210	1,180	1,220
Aug	1,080	1,130	1,080	1,130
Sep	1,050	1,100	1,060	1,110
Oct	1,040	1,080	1,050	1,090
Nov	1,020	1,060	1,030	1,070
Jan	1,010	1,050	1,020	1,060
Mar	1,010	1,050	1,020	1,060
May	1,000	1,040	1,010	1,050

Volume: 0 lots of 25 tons.
Source: Reuters.

DM Futures Options June 3

W. German Mark-125,000 marks, cents per mark

Strike Price	Calls-Settle Jun	Calls-Settle Sep	Calls-Settle Dec	Puts-Settle Jun	Puts-Settle Sep	Puts-Settle Dec
31	1.87	2.15	2.82	—	0.37	0.64
32	0.89	1.67	2.19	0.02	0.65	0.97
33	0.18	1.17	1.65	0.31	1.11	1.38
34	0.03	0.76	1.20	1.14	1.66	1.86
35	—	0.47	0.85	2.13	2.33	2.50
36	—	0.29	0.67	—	3.09	3.29

Estimated total vol. 5,301
Calls: Fri. vol. 4,229 open int. 47,957
Puts: Fri. vol. 1,885 open int. 37,539
Source: CME.

Japan Is Said to Consider Emergency Import Plan

United Press International

TOKYO — Japan is considering emergency imports valued at $2 billion to $3 billion this fall in an effort to ease trade friction with the United States and West European nations, a leading economic journal reported Monday.

The newspaper, Nihon Keizai, said the government has begun working on a shopping list, both for official and private sectors. The new plan is aimed at reducing Japan's record $37-billion trade surplus to avoid possible retaliatory measures by the United States.

To Our Readers

Floating Rates Notes were not available in this edition because of computer problems.

London Metals June 3

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
ALUMINUM Sterling per metric ton				
spot	825.00	826.00	818.00	819.00
forward	846.50	847.00	839.50	840.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
spot	1,112.00	1,113.00	1,121.00	1,122.00
forward	1,121.00	1,122.00	1,126.00	1,127.00
COPPER CATHODES (Standard) Sterling per metric ton				
spot	1,103.00	1,104.00	1,117.00	1,118.00
forward	1,107.00	1,109.00	1,117.00	1,118.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
spot	293.00	294.00	290.50	291.00
forward	297.50	298.00	298.00	298.50
NICKEL Sterling per metric ton				
spot	4,360.00	4,365.00	4,330.00	4,340.00
forward	4,302.00	4,305.00	4,312.00	4,315.00
SILVER Pence per troy ounce				
spot	471.00	472.00	480.50	481.50
forward	486.00	487.00	495.00	496.00
TIN (Standard) Sterling per metric ton				
spot	9,450.00	9,460.00	9,475.00	9,485.00
forward	9,410.00	9,415.00	9,450.00	9,451.00
ZINC Sterling per metric ton				
spot	593.00	595.00	595.00	598.00
forward	605.00	606.00	607.00	608.00

Source: AP.

S&P 100 Index Options May 31

Strike Price	Calls-Last Jun	Calls-Last Jly	Calls-Last Aug	Calls-Last Sep	Puts-Last Jun	Puts-Last Jly	Puts-Last Aug	Puts-Last Sep
165	19½	—	—	—	1/16	1/16	1/16	—
170	14½	16	—	—	1/16	1/16	¼	⅜
175	9⅝	11	12	—	1/16	5/16	9/16	⅞
180	5	6½	7¼	9⅛	⅛	1 11/16	1 9/16	1⅞
185	1⅝	3⅝	4½	5⅝	2⅛	2⅞	3½	3⅝
190	⅜	1 7/16	2⅛	3⅜	6¼	6½	6⅞	7
195	1/16	7/16	1	1⅛	—	—	—	—

Total call volume 180,913
Total call open int. 556,475
Total put volume 99,565
Total put open int. 421,381
Index:
High 184.71 Low 182.16 Close 184.08 +1.51
Source: CBOE.

Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

South Africa

Anglo-Amer. Corp.

Year	1984	1983
Profits	601.2	556.1
Per Share	2.636	2.446

United States

Litton Industries

3rd Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	1,180.	1,210.
Net Income	81.5	75.9
Per Share	1.91	1.77
9 Months	**1985**	**1984**
Revenue	3,470.	3,450.
Net Income	223.4	203.5
Per Share	5.24	4.75

1984 nets exclude gain of $36 million from discontinued operations.

Cash Prices June 3

Commodity and Unit	Mon	Year Ago
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.38	1.48
Printcloth 64/30 38 ½, yd.	0.60	0.77
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	473.00	453.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	213.00	213.00
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	79-80	100-101
Lead Spot, lb	20-21	26-28
Copper elect., lb	69-73	69⅛-72
Tin (Straits), lb	6.0267	6.3884
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.46-.47	0.52-.53
Palladium, oz	98-101	155
Silver N.Y., oz	6.07	9.30

Source: AP.

Paris Commodities June 3

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Ch'ge
SUGAR French francs per metric ton					
Aug	1,310	1,277	1,277	1,282	— 17
Oct	1,325	1,290	1,290	1,295	— 19
Dec	1,345	1,325	1,310	1,320	— 14
Mar	1,400	1,345	1,341	1,348	— 18
May	1,450	1,450	1,405	1,415	— 17
Aug	1,510	1,510	1,470	1,490	— 23
Est. vol.: 950 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 1,464 lots. Open interest: 18,334					
COCOA French francs per 100 kg					
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,081	—	— 10
Sep	2,025	2,023	2,026	2,035	— 8
Dec	2,005	2,005	2,006	2,008	— 8
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,029	2,041	— 7
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,030	—	— 5
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,030	—	— 5
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	2,020	—	— 5
Est. vol.: 35 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 242 lots. Open interest: 637					
COFFEE French francs per 100 kg					
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	—	2,450	Unch.
Sep	2,460	2,460	2,460	2,475	+ 7
Nov	2,508	2,505	2,505	2,515	+ 7
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	2,520	2,550	+ 25
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	—	2,550	+ 25
May	N.T.	N.T.	—	2,560	+ 25
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	—	2,544	New
Est. vol.: 5 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 14 lots. Open interest: 265					

Source: Bourse du Commerce.

Dividends June 3

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
USUAL				
Circle K Corp	Q	.18½	6-24	6-10
Duckwall Alco	Q	.08	6-27	6-11
May Energy Part	Q	.05	6-28	6-10

A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-Annual.

Source: UPI.

U.S. Treasury Bill Rates May 31

	Offer	Bid	Yield	Prev Yield
3-month	7.09	7.07	7.31	7.41
6-month	7.19	7.17	7.54	7.73
One year	7.39	7.37	7.96	8.12

Source: Salomon Brothers

Republic Buying BaC Planes

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — British Aerospace PLC announced Monday that it has received a $58-million order for 20 of its 18-seat Jetstream 31 aircraft from Republic Express Airlines of the United States.

هكذا من الأصل

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Unocal to Cut Spending But Will Not Sell Assets

By Nancy Rivera
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Unocal Corp. has no plans to sell assets to pay off the $4.15 billion in new debt that was the price of fending off the takeover bid of T. Boone Pickens, but capital spending will be scaled back, according to Unocal's chairman, Fred L. Hartley.

Unocal, which has been Mr. Hartley's employer for 46 of his 68 years, will "keep right on going" now that the Mesa Partners II investor group led by Mr. Pickens has agreed to end its three-month attempt to take over the company, Mr. Hartley said in an interview last week.

Unocal, parent of Union Oil of California, is still evaluating how much it will need to reduce capital spending because of increased debt expenses. Mr. Hartley estimated that the 1985 investment program, originally set at $2.1 billion, will be trimmed by an estimated $200 million to $300 million.

His anger at the attempted takeover was unabated. "It may be that this is a new day" and if "the laws of the land are not enforced to the degree required to stop this kind of behavior, then maybe maintaining high debt becomes a way of life," Mr. Hartley said.

"It would seem that we have a real failure in our capitalistic system and a real failure of our morals and manners and ethics and integrity in our society if one has to maintain a hell of a high debt in order to protect oneself from the financial barbarians," he said.

Last month, Unocal settled with the Mesa group by agreeing to include 7.7 million shares of its Unocal shares in an expensive stock buy-back plan that will raise corporate debt by $4.15 billion.

Mr. Hartley said Unocal will be able to pay the interest on its debt out of company cash flow, adding that the fewer number of shares outstanding will reduce the company's quarterly dividend pay-out by about $70 million after taxes.

In a few years, presuming that the company's stock price rises, Unocal may sell new common stock to repay some of its debt, he said. "It won't be this year for dang sure," he said. Unocal's stock price plummeted from $46 the day of the settlement to $33.25 on Friday.

Mr. Hartley — who characterized Unocal's battle with Pickens as "mad dog bites man; man bites back; man, with superior intellect, defeats mad dog" — is not tempted to forgive and forget.

If such raids and takeovers continue, he said, "we're going to see further deterioration in the ability of the United States to survive as a viable competitive society."

Orders at 8-Year High For Firms in Britain

Reuters

LONDON — British firms have more orders on their books than at any time in the past eight years, according to a survey published Monday.

The Confederation of British Industry's survey of 1,596 companies found the highest level of orders in the electrical, instrument, and engineering industries.

Semiconductor Plans Layoffs

The Associated Press

SANTA CLARA, California — National Semiconductor Corp., citing a year-old slump in the semiconductor industry, said Monday that it will lay off 1,300 workers in the United States and Europe and is canceling plans for a new plant in Portland, Oregon.

The layoffs will involve 600 workers at the company's headquarters in Santa Clara, as well as workers at facilities in Salt Lake City, Utah; Danbury, Connecticut; Maynard, Massachusetts, and in Europe, the company said.

National Semiconductor, which employs about 37,000 people worldwide, said the layoffs at the domestic plants will occur over the next few weeks.

SME Sale Is Not Selling Well in Italy

Reuters

ROME — A political row has broken out in Italy over an attempt by the state-owned giant Istituto Ricostruzione Industriale, or IRI, to sell its profitable food subsidiaries to private interests.

After agreeing in April to sell those subsidiaries to Carlo de Benedetti, the chairman of Olivetti SpA, IRI still is waiting for the minister of state industry, Clelio Darida, to approve the transaction.

Meanwhile, three higher bids have been received for the subsidiaries, which are grouped mostly under Società Meriodionale Finanziaria SpA, or SME.

The Christian Democrats, the largest party of the centrist coalition, are openly dissatisfied over Mr. Darida's handling of the affair, and political sources said he might be asked to resign.

The Socialist prime minister, Bettino Craxi, does not oppose the principle of private ownership but has resisted the sale to Mr. de Benedetti on the grounds of inadequate consultation.

With the outcome still far from clear, businessmen and bankers say the affair has damaged the credibility of IRI and sown the seeds of further discord within the five-party governing coalition.

An influential newspaper, Corriere della Sera, commented that it "places in jeopardy the entire policy of privatisation."

Cesare Romiti, the managing director of Fiat SpA, was quoted by the newspaper as saying: "No private group will be able to negotiate with IRI in safety after this."

In a further complication, a Rome public prosecutor, Luciano Infelisi, has confiscated IRI files relating to negotiations with Mr. de Benedetti to investigate a possible conflict between public and private interests.

The chairman of IRI, Romano Prodi, originally agreed to sell to Mr. de Benedetti's Industrie Buitoni Perugina a controlling interest in SME and another IRI food subsidiary, Società Italiana Dolciário Alimentare Milano SpA, or SIDALM, for 397 billion lire ($201 million).

Under the terms of the sale, the state-controlled merchant bank Mediobanca and medium-term finance house Istituto Mobiliare Italian would pay IRI a further 100 billion lire for minority equity stakes.

SME became an attractive proposition only recently when, after years of often heavy loses, it announced 1984 net profits exceeding $50 million on turnover of $1.57 billion.

Bond Index Set in Chicago

(Continued from Page 11)

labor-intensive business. Because there will always be a sales force to be compensated and supported by the house, there is a cap on how narrow dealer spreads can become."

Further, he and Mr. Hamilton noted that, in the past five years or so, individual investors had accounted for about 80 percent of the tax-exempt bond market. "Aside from the funds, institutions have been largely absent from the municipal bond market," Mr. Palalucci said. "It is always more expensive for a dealer to handle individual accounts."

Having said this, however, he added that he expected the new tax-exempt index futures to eventually narrow spreads because they "will definitely increase the liquidity of the municipal market." Why? "Simply because the major dealers will be able to use the futures to lay off some of the risk in carrying large selections of bonds on their shelves. Anything that reduces risk will eventually narrow spreads."

Given the recent sharp rise in prices of tax-exempt bonds, which is the direct result of falling interest rates, who would be taking the short side of the index futures? After all, one of the fundamental rules of futures trading is never to buck today's market trend, no matter what the trader thinks will happen tomorrow.

Mr. Palalucci agreed. "But there is another phenomenon that also obtains," he said. "Trends always become exaggerated; if current prices become too rich, it will undoubtedly provoke a swing to the short side."

One-Third of U.S. Thrifts Will Disappear, Analysts Predict

By Nathaniel Nash
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Government statistics show that the number of U.S. savings and loan associations that are effectively bankrupt — with liabilities exceeding assets but still open — has increased fivefold since 1981, to more than 400. Industry leaders and government regulators expect most of them will be forced to close or merge.

Moreover, another 400 thrifts whose assets barely exceed their liabilities will also have a hard time surviving. In all, perhaps one-third of the 3,150 federally insured savings and loan associations now open are likely to disappear by the end of the decade, the experts estimate.

The thrift units that are effectively bankrupt but still doing business have been allowed to stay open by federal authorities to avert an abrupt shakeout that could deplete the federal insurance fund and might also, by disrupting public confidence, trigger runs by depositors on smaller institutions.

"Losses at these thrifts since 1981 have so eroded their assets that a third of the industry will just not survive," said Richard Pratt, chairman of Merrill Lynch Mortgage Capital Inc. and head of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board from 1981 to 1982. The board is the federal agency that regulates and oversees the thrift industry.

He added that the survival of another third of the institutions was dependent "on the luck of the draw on interest rates," while the remaining one-third had "very good prospects."

The plethora of troubled thrifts is reflective of an industry that is now highly fragmented, in the process of dramatic change and struggling to survive. Analysts anticipate widespread consolidation ahead, as the industry — once composed of many small institutions making residential mortgage loans — evolves into one dominated by multi-billion-dollar financial giants resembling big commercial banks.

The one ray of hope in recent weeks has been the substantial drop in interest rates. Some analysts predict that as a result of lower rates, 1985 will be the thrift industry's most profitable year on record with possibly 90 percent of the nations thrifts earning money.

But lower rates will provide little help to the worst cases. "Any S&L with a negative net worth that is losing money today will probably not survive," said one analyst.

COMPANY NOTES

Airbus Industrie, the European aircraft consortium, announced it has received firm orders valued at $200 million for three A-300-600 wide-bodied commercial jets from Korean Airlines. Korean Airlines also took options on five more A-300s.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Bank of America, Chemical Bank and Time Inc. said they plan to form a joint venture to provide electronic financial services to consumers and small businesses.

British Petroleum Co. PLC is still interested in exploring for oil off China's coast, although results so far have been disappointing, Peter Walters, the company chairman, said.

Eastman Kodak Co. said it introduced its first stand-alone 8-mm video cassette recorder, the MVS-5380.

Hongkong Land International Ltd., a fully owned subsidiary of Hongkong Land Co., said it is redeeming on Aug. 1 all its outstanding $75 million, 7-3/4 percent guaranteed debentures due in 1988 for about $22.9 million. It said the redemption is part of an overall debt retirement program.

Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd.'s offer of 11 Hong Kong dollars ($1.41) a share has been accepted by shareholders controlling 14.31 percent of the equity of Allied Investors Corp.

International Business Machines Corp. said it introduced a new modular processor with expandable storage capacity, the IBM 4702, to help meet the increasing automation requirements of banks and other financial institutions with remote locations.

Lloyds Bank PLC said it has a mandate from Atlantic Southeast Airlines of Atlanta to arrange $30 million in financing for the purchase of six Brazilia aircraft from Embraer, the Brazilian aircraft manufacturer.

Magellan Petroleum Corp. said its board authorized a rights offering of about 4.9 million common shares. It said shareholders would be able to buy one share at $1 for each three shares held under terms now contemplated, which are subject to change.

News Corp. Ltd. announced plans to double its authorized capital to 200 million Australian dollars ($131.6 million) through creation of an issue of 199.98 million 50-cent ordinary shares and 10,000 redeemable one dollar preference shares.

PHB Weserhütte AG, a West German engineering company, expects 1985 group turnover to be little changed from 1984's 972 million Deutsche marks ($314.6 million), Peter Jungen, the managing board chairman, said.

Sony Inc., which has the concession for Aerospatiale in Japan, ordered five Ecureil single-engine helicopters from the French company, bringing to 100 the number of AS-350Bs sold in Japan.

LSE Facing Big Changes

(Continued from Page 11)

markets cannot be stopped," warned Sir Nicholas Goodison, chairman of the exchange, in a letter this month calling on members to support the proposed changes.

A 50-percent majority is required for passage of the resolution backing plans to eliminate the current 29.9-percent limit on the share an outsider can own in a member firm. A 75-percent majority is needed for the constitutional change that would create shares in the exchange that can be transferred from individuals to firms, and for changing the requirements for how many shares firms and individuals may hold.

Polls suggest that the first vote will pass handily but that the second may be very close.

The main opponents are small firms and individual members, who either oppose the changes altogether or believe that they are being put into effect too quickly for the exchange to control the results.

"We are not opposed to negotiated commissions," said Derek Greenwood, the chairman of a steering committee of seven small firms. "We don't like ownership by outside firms because we don't see how we can control them. We think that the proposals for ownership of the exchange are wrong because they would allow 20 big firms to control the market."

Most of all, the traditionalists are opposed to the end of "single capacity," the enforced separation of brokers and dealers. They claim that "Chinese walls" — the measures that firms take to keep their brokers separate from their dealers in U.S. firms — offer too little insurance that investors will be given the best deal possible. Many worry, too, that they will not be able to afford the new technology that will be required to operate the new trading system.

The stock exchange is developing a new information network, the Stock Exchange Automated Quotation System, or SEAQ, to electronically display competing bids and to offer prices as well as information on the size of transactions. However, it soon may face competition from private vendors for listings of the major stocks.

Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
A										
7¼	3⅞	ADI n			27	61	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
17½	8¼	AL Lab	.20	1.1	15	650	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+⅛
22¾	12	AMC n	.12	.6	15	14	19⅛	19	19	—¼
5⅞	2⅞	AM Intl				1055	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+⅛
84½	59	ATT Fd	5.07e	6.0		90	84¾	84¼	84½	+⅛
13⅞	8½	AcmeU	.32	3.2	19	15	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
18¼	9¾	Action			31	475	10⅝	10½	10⅝	—⅛
6⅞	3	Acton				80	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
1⅛	⅞	Actn wt				1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3⅜	1½	AdmRs			4	109	2¼	2	2¼	+⅛
30⅛	17½	AdRusl	.14	.5	20	4	29	29	29	+¼
22	15	Adobe	.28	1.6	12	210x	18⅛	17⅞	18	+⅛
8⅞	4⅛	Aeronc			12	223	5	4⅞	4⅞	
47½	28	AfilPb s	.40	1.3	21	76	47⅝	47¼	47⅝	+⅛
9⅝	5⅝	AirExp				6	6⅛	6	6⅛	
10	5⅞	AirCal			14	81	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
17⅛	9¾	ArCal pf				185	12¼	12	12¼	
4⅝	1	Alamco			28	39	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
101	65½	Almito n			9	45	93½	93¼	93¼	—½
9⅞	6⅝	AlbaW			35	14	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	—⅛
8½	5⅝	Aloha				12	6¾	6½	6¾	+¼
19	9½	Alphaln	.05	.4	25	94	13⅛	13	13⅛	
1⅞	½	Altex				59	¾	⅝	⅝	—⅛
⅞	⅛	Altex wt				10	⅛	⅛	⅛	
36	28⅝	Alcoa pf	3.75	10.7		1300z	35	34	35	+1½
28½	11	AlzaCp			46	216	26	25½	25½	—½
18⅛	9½	Amdahl	.20	1.5	17	291	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	—⅛
15⅞	6½	Amedco	.08	1.1		64	7⅝	7	7⅝	
11½	4⅜	AmBlit	.15	1.4	4	94	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	—½
7⅛	4	AmCap			17	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
37⅞	12¼	AExp wt				642	38⅝	38⅛	38¼	+⅜
9	5⅝	AFruc A			13	1000z	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
9	5⅝	AFruc B			11	1000z	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
12⅛	7¼	AHlthM			12	239	9½	9⅜	9⅜	—⅛
8	4	Alsrael			2	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+¼
19⅞	12⅞	AMzeA	.52	3.4	33	8	15¼	15¼	15¼	
2⅞	½	[illegible]				131	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
9½	3	AmOil			18	17	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
16	11⅛	APrec s	.24b	1.4	16	4	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅛
8½	6⅛	AmRltr			7	15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
16½	11⅞	ARoylr				325x	14½	14¼	14½	
4½	3	AScIE			1	52	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛

Over-the-Counter

June 3

NASDAQ National Market Prices ..

TENDER NOTICE

The Compagnie Malienne pour le Développement des Textiles (C.M.D.T.), B.P. 487 - BAMAKO (MALI) hereby gives notice of invitation to tender for the supply of insecticides in three indivisible lots as follows:

LOT Nº 1 .... 300.000 liters
LOT Nº 2 .... 250.000 "
LOT Nº 3 .... 150.000 "

PLACE OF DELIVERY

CAF on truck at C.M.D.T. warehouses MALI.

DELIVERY DEADLINE

50% before January 31, 1986.
50% between January 31, 1986 and March 1, 1986.

PARTICIPATION

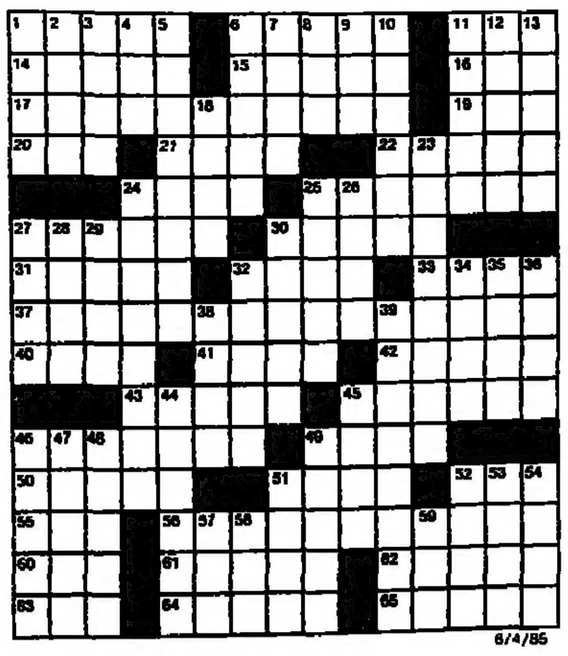
Open to all suppliers from IBRD member countries, from Switzerland or from Taiwan.

BIDS

Bids, written in French, must be sent to CMDT, B.P. 487, BAMAKO (MALI), or handed in at their office in BAMAKO by July 6, 1985, 2 p.m.

TENDER NOTICE FILE

May be obtained against payment of F.CFA. 100.000 from:
C.M.D.T. — B.P. 487, BAMAKO (Mali).
C.F.D.T. — 13, Rue de Monceau, 75008 PARIS (France).
MALI Embassies:
- U.S.A. — 213 R Street, Washington D.C.
- BELGIUM — 487, Avenue Molière, 1060 BRUXELLES.
- FRANCE — 89, Rue du Cherche-Midi, 75006 PARIS.
- WEST GERMANY — Luisenstraße 54, 53 BONN BAD GODESBERG.



ACROSS

1 Clown
6 Waits
11 School of whales
14 City near Silver Springs
15 Be very hot
16 Ram's mate
17 Seafood treat
19 Newt
20 Alpine stream
21 Jot
22 Outflow
24 D-I connection
25 Parts over doors
27 Handsome young man
30 Freight
31 Gogol's "Dead ——"
32 Rail
33 Shankar specialty
37 Seafood treats
40 Russian news service
41 Framework for plaster
42 Heron's cousin
43 Lobster —— (seafood treats)
45 Saroyan's city
46 Made tough
49 Contends
50 Harpsichordist Landowska
51 Middle East bread
52 Word with back or blanket
55 *Finis*
56 Seafood treats
60 Past
61 ——-depressive
62 Ancient region of Asia Minor
63 Anderson's "High ——"
64 Hide the loot
65 *Fertilizer ingredient*

DOWN

1 Actress Imogene
2 Western inst.
3 Arabian tambourine
4 Einstein's birthplace
5 Opposition to use of force
6 Part of 17 Across
7 Hawkeye State
8 Mom's mate
9 Japan follower
10 Kind of quartet
11 Silly ones
12 *Appalling*
13 Allots
18 Gluttons
23 Warehouses
24 Joined the armed forces
25 Tamarack
26 Iranian neighbor
27 Kind of prof.
28 Capital of Qatar
29 Belonging to us
30 Scoters
32 Heat almost to boiling
34 Publicizes
35 Narrow valley
36 Concerning
38 Ballet movement
39 Seafood treat
44 Tocsins
45 —— morgana (mirage)
46 Word with band or box
47 S. American dance
48 Where Saul met a witch
49 Hoisting apparatus
51 Greek letters
52 Departed
53 Part of HOMES
54 Despot
57 Consume
58 Genetic mtrl.
59 Luau treat

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DENNIS THE MENACE

"MARGARET IS ALWAYS GOOD, BUT I DON'T THINK SHE CAN HELP IT."

JUMBLE®

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DANAP
☐ ○ ☐ ○ ☐

RIMON
○ ☐ ☐ ☐ ○

YENKOD
○ ○ ☐ ☐ ☐ ○

CREEFI
☐ ○ ☐ ○ ☐ ○

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: AT A "○○○○○-○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbles: IRONY WAGER BEHOLD FARINA
Answer: What accordion music might sometimes be—LONG DRAWN OUT

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	21	70	15	59	o
Amsterdam	26	79	11	52	fr
Athens	27	81	17	63	fr
Barcelona	25	77	16	61	cl
Belgrade	19	66	14	57	o
Berlin	27	81	11	52	fr
Brussels	26	79	11	52	fr
Bucharest	26	79	14	57	o
Budapest	23	73	15	59	o
Copenhagen	23	73	11	52	fr
Costa Del Sol	27	81	15	59	fr
Dublin	16	61	9	48	cl
Edinburgh	18	64	4	39	cl
Florence	33	91	13	55	fr
Frankfurt	28	82	9	48	fr
Geneva	23	73	10	50	o
Helsinki	16	61	7	45	fr
Istanbul	26	79	16	61	fr
Las Palmas	25	77	18	64	fr
Lisbon	20	68	15	59	o
London	25	77	10	50	fr
Madrid	24	75	9	48	cl
Milan	28	82	17	63	cl
Moscow	20	68	12	54	cl
Munich	23	73	10	50	fr
Nice	26	79	17	63	cl
Oslo	21	70	12	54	fr
Paris	28	82	16	61	fr
Prague	21	70	9	48	cl
Reykjavik	10	50	4	39	fr
Rome	28	82	16	61	fr
Stockholm	17	63	8	46	fr
Strasbourg	28	82	10	50	fr
Venice	28	82	18	64	fr
Vienna	20	68	14	57	o
Warsaw	25	77	14	57	fr
Zurich	23	73	10	50	fr
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	23	73	7	45	cl
Beirut	—	—	—	—	na
Damascus	39	102	12	54	fr
Jerusalem	36	97	20	68	fr
Tel Aviv	36	97	21	70	fr
OCEANIA					
Auckland	13	55	6	43	cl
Sydney	17	63	10	50	o

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	29	84	26	79	o
Beijing	28	82	19	66	fr
Hong Kong	28	82	26	79	sh
Manila	29	84	26	79	st
New Delhi	35	95	23	73	fr
Seoul	24	75	16	61	cl
Shanghai	24	75	20	68	o
Singapore	28	82	25	77	cl
Taipei	27	81	24	75	o
Tokyo	26	79	20	68	o
AFRICA					
Algiers	27	81	17	63	cl
Cairo	39	102	25	77	fr
Cape Town	17	63	8	46	fr
Casablanca	25	77	14	57	cl
Harare	14	57	9	48	fr
Lagos	30	86	24	75	st
Nairobi	22	72	15	59	o
Tunis	31	88	19	66	cl
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	14	57	7	45	o
Caracas	26	79	22	72	cl
Lima	21	70	17	63	o
Mexico City	25	77	12	54	cl
Rio de Janeiro	29	84	23	73	o
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	14	57	7	45	cl
Atlanta	36	97	15	59	fr
Boston	24	75	15	59	pc
Chicago	23	73	8	46	pc
Denver	24	75	9	48	pc
Detroit	22	72	10	50	pc
Honolulu	30	86	21	70	fr
Houston	34	93	23	73	pc
Los Angeles	23	73	14	57	fr
Miami	34	93	23	73	fr
Minneapolis	18	64	7	45	pc
Montreal	25	77	12	54	fr
Nassau	30	86	20	68	fr
New York	26	79	18	64	pc
San Francisco	21	70	11	52	cl
Seattle	21	70	10	50	cl
Toronto	25	77	11	52	pc
Washington	29	84	18	64	pc

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

TUESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slightly choppy. FRANKFURT: Fair. Temp 27 — 14 (81 — 57). LONDON: Thunderstorms. Temp. 24 — 13 (75 — 55). MADRID: Cloudy. Temp. 27 — 15 (81 — 59). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 24 — 14 (75 — 57). PARIS: Thunderstorms. Temp. 27 — 15 (81 — 59). ROME: Fair. Temp. 28 — 19 (82 — 66). TEL AVIV: Fair. Temp. 36 — 21 (97 — 70). ZURICH: Cloudy. Temp. 22 — 11 (72 — 52). BANGKOK: Thunderstorms. Temp. 34 — 26 (93 — 79). HONG KONG: Cloudy. Temp. 30 — 26 (86 — 79). MANILA: Cloudy. Temp. 33 — 25 (91 — 25). SEOUL: Foggy. Temp. 25 — 14 (77 — 57). SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms. Temp. 29 — 26 (84 — 79). TOKYO: Foggy. Temp. 25 — 19 (77 — 66).

PEANUTS

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

BOOKS

HERBERT CROLY OF THE NEW REPUBLIC: The Life and Thought of an American Progressive

By David W. Levy. 335 pages. Illustrated. $32.50.
Princeton University Press, 41 William Street, Princeton, N. J. 08540.

Reviewed by John Gross

HERBERT CROLY'S name survives as the author of a book, "The Promise of American Life," and the founder of a magazine, The New Republic. As an intellectual influence, he is assured of a place in every respectable history of American politics in the early part of the current century. But few people today have much sense of him as a personality, and even in his time he was difficult to get to know. His most obvious trait was shyness, and he was notorious for his paralyzing silences. There is a family legend that one day when he was a boy of 14 his mother said to him, "Herbert, you are very silent," to which he replied: "I have nothing of importance to communicate."

It is much to David W. Levy's credit that he should have produced a lively and engaging book when gray abstractions stretched all around. His account of Croly is both sympathetic and generally persuasive. But for human interest, it is Croly's parents who steal the show.

His mother, who wrote under the name of "Jenny June," is usually credited with having been the first syndicated columnist in the United States. Croly's father, David Croly, was also a journalist, best known as the editor of The New York World, although his most profitable venture was a journal for aspiring landlords, The Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide.

"Jenny June" was unhappy in her marriage, and one form in which she vented her feelings about men was a series of articles arguing that boys made less satisfactory children than girls. Not surprisingly, her small son turned more and more toward his father, and David Croly in turn treated Herbert, as soon as he was old enough, as an intellectual companion, instilling in him a belief in the creed to which he himself was passionately committed, Auguste Comte's Religion of Humanity.

Eventually, Herbert went his own way, but even though his most famous book appeared 20 years after his father's death, when he came to write it the older man's precepts were still very much in his mind. "The origins of 'The Promise of American Life,'" Levy contends, "are to be found in the social, political, and economic thought of Auguste Comte as that thought was applied to American conditions by David Goodman Croly." Above all — though there were, of course, other sources as well — it was David Croly's teaching that lay behind his son's call for a more powerful central government, which would assume responsibility for the welfare of society as a whole.

The account of Croly's background and his debt to Comte is the most original part of Levy's book. In the chapters that follow, he treads more familiar ground, though he has many interesting things to say about the reception of "The Promise of American Life" and Croly's subsequent role in the Progressive movement, including his relations with Theodore Roosevelt (and the complicated question of who influenced whom).

He also provides a useful brief history of the founding of The New Republic, and of Croly's colleagues on the magazine. He is particularly good on Willard and Dorothy Straight, the journal's backers, who had read "The Promise of American Life" while they were in China and been enthralled by it — not least by the chapter advocating "A National Foreign Policy." (It is sometimes forgotten that Croly's *enlightened* nationalism contained a distinct dash of imperialism.) In tracing The New Republic's reactions to World War 1 and the Versailles peace treaty, on the other hand, Levy sticks a little too closely to straightforward exposition; his account lacks the bite of Christopher Lasch's treatment of the same subject in his book "The New Radicalism in America."

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

D	I	M	S	■	A	P	A	R	T	■	I	C	E	S
U	T	A	H	■	C	O	L	O	R	■	R	O	L	E
M	E	R	E	■	C	R	A	Z	Y	H	O	R	S	E
P	R	E	L	A	T	E	S	■	■	I	N	N	E	R
■	■	I	L	L	■	S	K	I	M	P	■	■	■	■
M	A	S	S	E	S	■	A	R	A	■	S	P	O	T
E	L	L	■	R	E	I	N	E	S	■	P	O	N	E
T	O	A	S	T	E	R	■	N	O	G	A	L	E	S
R	U	N	T	■	G	A	L	E	N	A	■	O	A	T
O	D	D	S	■	E	T	E	■	S	U	P	P	L	Y
■	■	■	■	F	R	E	S	H	■	L	E	O	■	■
I	D	A	H	O	■	■	S	E	A	S	O	N	E	D
S	A	M	U	E	L	C	O	L	T	■	P	I	M	A
I	D	E	S	■	E	R	N	I	E	■	L	E	I	S
S	A	N	K	■	T	Y	S	O	N	■	E	S	T	H

6/4/85

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

IF we take a close look at a finely played positional encounter as that between Grandmasters Viktor Korchnoi of Switzerland and Jan Timman of the Netherlands from the second round of the Linares International Tournament in Spain, we will uncover White's attack relentlessly sweeping everything before it.

As a reply to the Reti Opening, 2 . . . P-Q5 is the most argumentative: If White will yield space in the center, black will grab it.

It was not possible to interfere with White's attack on the queenside by playing 10 . . . P-QR4? since 11 PxP, PxP; 12 B-Q2, N/1-B3; 13 Q-K1 wins a pawn.

Korchnoi's 11 P-R5 created the positional threat of 12 P-R6, B-QB3; 13 P-N5, BxN; 14 BxB, *which gives White the* bishop-pair and dominance of the light squares. After 11 . . . R-N1; 12 PxP, RPxP; 13 R-R7, White had begun infiltration of the seventh rank.

Timman could have tried to shoo him off with 13 . . . N-QB3?, but 14 RxB!, RxR; 15 N-K1!, Q-B3; *16* B-N5!, Q-Q3; 17 P-N5, N/2-N1; 18 PxN, NxP would have given White two minor pieces for rook-plus-pawn.

Korchnoi's 17 KR-R1 solidified his grip on the QR file, and it also threatened 18 N/B3xQP!, BxB; 19 N-K6.

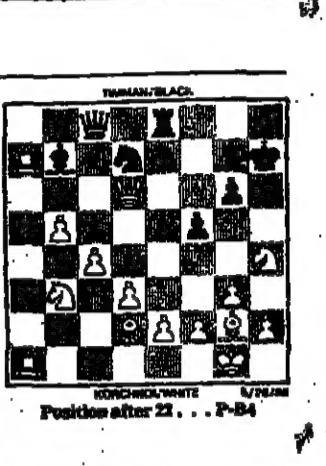
On 19 Q-B1, Timman could not play 19 . . . PxP?; 20 PxP, QxQ; 21 RxQ, R-N2, since 22 RxB!, RxR; 23 KNxQP wins material. Thus, Korchnoi had gained an important tempo to swing his queen into the attack with 19 . . . K-R2; 20 Q-R3!

Timman could not play 20 . . . P-B4?, since 21 NxKP!, BxB; 22 NxN wins material for White. So he played 20 . . . R-K1, which let the *white queen invade with* 21 Q-Q6!, subjecting the black position to crushing pressure. The immediate threat was 22 RxB!, RxR; 23 RxR, QxR; 24 QxN/Q7.

After 22 N-R4!, Timman could not get free with 22 . . . PxP; 23 PxP, BxB because of the annihilating 24 R-B7! His 22 . . . P-B4 encountered a beautiful refutation in Korchnoi's 23 B-B6! Now 23 . . . BxB would have lost a piece after 24 PxB. Moreover, 23 . . . NxB; 24 QxPch, K-R1; 25 NxKBP, R-N1; 26 N-Q6! — simultaneously threatening 27 N-B7mate and 27 NxQ — is unanswerable.

Accordingly, Timman had to drop the exchange with 23 . . . N-B3; 24 BxR, QxB. The quickest way to win was to return the exchange, as Korchnoi did with 25 QxNP!, N-B1; 26 Q-B7, NxR; 27 RxN.

The only way to save a piece would then have been to play 27 . . . Q-QB1, but 28 Q-B7, P-N4; 29 Q-N6ch, K-R1; 30 NxKBP is just a total mess for Black. Timman read the signs and gave up.



Position after 22 . . . P-B4

RETI OPENING

	White Korchnoi	Black Timman		White Korchnoi	Black Timman
1	N-KB3	P-Q4	15	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	P-B4	P-Q5	16	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	17	KR-R1	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	18	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	19	Q-B1	K-R2
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	Q-R3	R-K1
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	Q-Q6	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	22	N-R4	P-B4
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	23	B-B6	N-B3
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	24	BxR	QxB
11	P-R5	R-N1	25	QxNP	N-B1
12	PxP	RPxP	26	Q-B7	NxR
13	R-R7	[illegible]	27	RxN	Resigns
14	[illegible]	[illegible]			

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse June 3

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	450	444.50
ACF Holding	206	209
Aegon	193.80	189.50
AKZO	107.60	107.30
Ahold	227.20	224.50
AMEV	247.30	245
A'Dam Rubber	8.05	8.05
Amro Bank	87.10	87.30
BVG	201	201
Buehrmann T	94.30	92
Caland Hldg	34.30	36.30
Elsevier-NDU	119.40	118.50
Fokker	125.20	125
Gist Brocades	186.20	184.50
Heineken	148.80	149
Hoogovens	60.60	60.90
KLM	62.10	58.70
Naarden	49	49.20
Nat Nedder	66.50	66.60
Nedlloyd	164	162.50
Oce Vander G	326.50	326
Pakhoed	62.50	62
Philips	54.30	56.50
Robeco	74.30	74.50
Rodamco	139	139.40
Rolinco	68.30	68.70
Rorento	45.70	45.80
Royal Dutch	196.30	197.70
Unilever	345.40	345
Van Ommeren	29.30	29.10
VMF Stork	202	204.50
VNU	207.60	203.50

ANP.CBS General Index : N.A.
Previous : 211.40

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	1770	1765
Bekaert	6000	6008
Cockerill	245	235
Cobepa	3290	3250
EBES	3070	3100
GB-Inno-BM	3700	3640
GBL	2035	2010
Gevaert	3950	3950
Hoboken	5710	5680
Intercom	2285	2270
Kredietbank	9100	8950
Petrofina	6140	6170
Soc Generale	2005	1975
Sofina	7180	7150
Solvay	4430	4420
Traction Elec	4360	4300
UCB	5480	5590
Unerg	1710	1700
Vieille Montagne	7150	7200

Current Stock Index : 2373.80
Previous : 2364.78

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG-Telefunken	126.50	123.70
Allianz Vers	1268	1267
Altana	353	357
BASF	220.90	218.80
Bayer	230.50	229
Bay Hypo Bank	353	360
Bay Vereinsbank	370	375
BBC	221.20	218.50
BHF-Bank	328	328
BMW	384	385
Commerzbank	210.50	199
Cont Gummi	142.50	140.20
Daimler-Benz	832	825
Degussa	346	344.20
Deutsche Babcock	170	168
Deutsche Bank	548	556.50
Dresdner Bank	236	231.50
GHH	153	154.20
Harpener	331	332
Hochtief	541	530
Hoechst	239.70	235.70
Hoesch	110.90	109.40
Horten	177	177
Hussel	286	285.50
IWKA	330	324
Kali + Salz	261.50	263
Karstadt	226	228.50
Kaufhof	229	234.50
Kloeckner H-D	260	259
Kloeckner Werke	70.50	70.90
Krupp Stahl	107.90	107.50
Linde	457	450
Lufthansa	195	194.50
MAN	163	162
Mannesmann	175.80	172.10
Muench Rueck	1440	1400
Nixdorf	595	592
PKI	620	628.20
Porsche	1236	1232
Preussag	276.50	276
PWA	144.70	142.50
RWE	167.80	166.50
Rheinmetall	297	309
Schering	471.50	470.50
SEL	363	364.50
Siemens	568.50	564.50
Thyssen	107.30	106.50
Veba	194.90	193.50
Volkswagenwerk	254.50	248
Wella	583	591

Commerzbank Index : 1355.80
Previous : 1345.70

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	26.80	26.50
Cheung Kong	17.10	16.70
China Gas	10.50	10.40
China Light	16.10	16
Green Island	9.10	9
Hang Seng Bank	53.50	53
Henderson	2.275	2.125
HK Electric	8.45	8.30
HK Realty A	13	12.50
HK Hotels	38	38
HK Land	6	5.85
HK Shang Bank	8.15	8.10
HK Telephone	95.50	94
HK Yaumatei	4	3.95
HK Wharf	6.75	6.50
Hutch Whampoa	25.30	24.80
Hysan	0.61	0.61
Int'l City	0.89	0.87
Jardine	11.50	11.30
Jardine Sec	12.60	12.10
Kowloon Motor	9.20	9.30
Miramar Hotel	39	38
New World	7.15	7.05
Orient Overseas	2.15	2.175
SHK Props	12.60	12.30
Stelux	3.175	3.20
Swire Pacific A	23.40	22.70
Tai Cheung	1.98	1.91
Wah Kwong	1.45	1.36
Wheelock A	7.30	7.30
Wing On Co	2.375	2.20
Winsor	5.40	5.10
World Int'l	2.20	2.15

Hang Seng Index : 1641.25
Previous : 1673.97

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	800	800
Anglo American	2840	2835
Anglo Am Gold	17800	17500
Barlows	1215	1220
Blyvoor	1375	1375
Buffels	8100	8200
De Beers	1075	1080
Driefontein	5050	5025
Elands	1780	1750
GFSA	N.Q.	3550
Harmony	2725	2850
Hiveld Steel	485	465
Kloof	N.Q.	7825
Nedbank	1380	1380
Pres Steyn	5500	5500
Rusplat	1660	1685
SA Brews	785	810
St Helena	3700	3700
Sasol	685	685
West Holding	6500	6300

Composite Stock Index : 1132.70
Previous : 1134.20

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	$14¼	$14
Allied-Lyons	198	201
Anglo Am Gold	589	587
Ass Brit Foods	224	222
Ass Dairies	160	154
Barclays	394	379
Bass	569	569
B.A.T.	310	303
Beecham	386	383
BICC	230	220
BL	35	35
Blue Circle	535	531
BOC Group	311	309
Boots	185	186
Bowater Indus	274	268
BP	533	528
Brit Home St	307	306
Brit Telecom	196	196
Brit Aerospace	393	395
Britoil	231	220
BTR	368	363
Burmah	284	284
Cable Wireless	555	550
Cadbury Schw	158	157
Charter Cons	190	188
Commercial U	221	220
Cons Gold	559	547
Courtaulds	141	146
Dalgety	428	425
De Beers ‹	543	540
Distillers	295	289
Driefontein	$25¾	$25½
Fisons	365	365
Free St Ged	$26½	$26
GEC	186	182
Gen Accident	598	596
GKN	227	222
Glaxo £	12¾	12 45/64
Grand Met	306	306
GRE	696	695
Guinness	277	277
GUS	850	850
Hanson	228	234
Hawker	431	425
ICI	767	774
Imperial Group	191	188
Jaguar	274	265
Land Securities	288	291
Legal General	703	690
Lloyds Bank	582	572
Lonrho	173	174
Lucas	311	302
Marks and Sp	138	136
Metal Box	415	415
Midland Bank	357	347
Nat West Bank	669	664
P and O	361	360
Pilkington	308	300
Plessey	144	142
Prudential	683	668
Racal Elect	196	190
Randfontein	$100½	$100½
Rank	350	343
Reed Intl	628	602
Reuters	365	365
Royal Dutch £	44 9/32	44 37/64
RTZ	589	589
Saatchi	673	673
Sainsbury	326	328
Sears Holdings	98	97½
Shell	693	693
STC	174	170
Std Chartered	477	474
Sun Alliance	458	456
Tate and Lyle	466	460
Tesco	261	260
Thorn EMI	479	464
T.I. Group	282	270
Trafalgar Hse	374	367
THF	140	140
Ultramar	228	228
Unilever £	11⅜	11 19/64
United Biscuits	193	190
Vickers	300	300
Woolworth	418	805

F.T.30 Index : 1010.70
Previous : 1002.50
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 1324.60
Previous : 1313.80

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	19450	19980
Centrale	3239	3280
Cigahotels	7950	8215
Cred Ital	2150	2210
Eridania	9950	10020
Farmitalia	13800	14020
Fiat	3127	3170
Finsider	Susp.	—
Generali	46300	46950
IFI	7960	8010
Italcementi	91250	92100
Italgas	1399	1425
Italmobiliari	78990	82220
Mediobanca	96650	98000
Montedison	1664	1690
Olivetti	6499	6550
Pirelli	2539	2565
RAS	68800	69750
Rinascente	795	798.50
SIP	2130	2234
SME	Susp.	—
Snia	3161	3264
Standa	15610	15990
Stet	2979	3068

MIB Current Index : 1318
Previous : 1341

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	670	680
Alsthom Atl.	332	328
Av Dassault	1518	1515
Bancaire	645	640
BIC	560	561
Bongrain	1980	2005
Bouygues	840	850
BSN-GD	2540	2565
Carrefour	2240	2310
Chargeurs	629	644
Club Med	525	527
Darty	1435	1475
Dumez	709	710
Elf-Aquitaine	223	229
Europe 1	826	821
Gen Eaux	705	686
Hachette	2000	2015
Lafarge Cop	578	583
Legrand	2360	2349
Lesieur	680	678
l'Oreal	2700	2670
Martell	1817	1800
Matra	1930	1880
Merlin	2181	2440
Michelin	1070	1070
Moet Hennessy	1999	2038
Moulinex	98	95.50
Occidentale	746	741
Pernod Ric	757	759
Perrier	557	548
Petroles (fse)	273	275
Peugeot	365	369
Printemps	285.10	284
Radiotechn	286.50	288
Redoute	1400	1425
Roussel Uclaf	1685	1690
Sanofi	751	752
Skis Rossignol	1622	1650
Telemecan	2655	2670
Thomson CSF	547	561

Agefi Index : 223.53
Previous : 222.54
CAC Index : 222.50
Previous : 221.10

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	365	N.Q.
Alfa Laval	179	181
Asea	N.Q.	335
Astra	429	435
Atlas Copco	109	113
Boliden	195	191
Electrolux	274	275
Ericsson	303	310
Esselte	375	375
Handelsbanken	147	146
Pharmacia	188	191
Saab-Scania	N.Q.	—
Sandvik	N.Q.	—
Skanska	90	90
SKF	206	210
SwedishMatch	200	202
Volvo	N.Q.	215

Affaersvaerlden Index : 370.90
Previous : 373.60

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	245	242
ANZ	443	460
BHP	628	624
Boral	328	328
Bougainville	215	215
Castlem Tooheys	522	528
Coles	372	370
Comalco	208	212
CRA	620	620
CSR	271	272
Dunlop	223	222
Elders Ixl	292	293
ICI Australia	198	194
Magellan	225	230
MIM	293	294
Myer	194	194
Nat Aus Bank	436	444
News Corp	778	770
N Broken Hill	240	245
Poseidon	410	405
Queensland Coal	164	163
Santos	570	570
Thomas Nation	192	191
Western Mining	398	398
Westpac Banking	430	428
Woodside	160	160

All Ordinaries Index : 872:30
Previous : 873:50

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	385	408
Asahi Chem	1010	1100
Asahi Glass	861	879
Bank of Tokyo	811	805
Bridgestone	515	535
Canon	1100	1190
Casio	1580	1650
C.Itoh	413	420
Dai Nippon Print	1030	1050
Daiwa House	675	665
Daiwa Securities	866	874
Fanuc	7910	8210
Fuji Bank	1550	1570
Fuji Photo	1690	1790
Fujitsu	1020	1080
Hitachi	709	736
Hitachi Cable	690	699
Honda	1280	1320
Japan Air Lines	6900	6800
Kajima	321	315
Kansai Power	1810	1770
Kawasaki Steel	145	145
Kirin Brewery	725	745
Komatsu	445	458
Kubota	328	329
Kyocera	4260	4530
Matsu Elec Inds	1390	1410
Matsu Elec Works	798	820
Mitsubishi Bank	1600	1590
Mitsubishi Chem	525	551
Mitsubishi Elec	377	381
Mitsubishi Heavy	289	289
Mitsubishi Corp	634	638
Mitsui and Co	361	362
Mitsukoshi	600	604
Mitsumi	N.Q.	849
NEC	999	1020
NGK Insulators	805	850
Nikko Sec	710	745
Nippon Kogaku	1290	1330
Nippon Oil	826	861
Nippon Steel	149	150
Nippon Yusen	283	280
Nissan	610	610
Nomura Sec	1120	1140
Olympus	1100	1190
Pioneer	1700	1690
Ricoh	885	925
Sharp	878	915
Shimazu	700	744
Shinetsu Chemical	818	890
Sony	3940	4220
Sumitomo Bank	1830	1830
Sumitomo Chem	252	266
Sumitomo Marine	676	680
Sumitomo Metal	150	147
Taisei Corp	242	237
Taisho Marine	498	488
Takeda Chem	860	881
TDK	4350	4680
Teijin	445	458
Tokyo Elec. Power	2070	2040
Tokyo Marine	934	910
Toppan Printing	845	863
Toray Ind	466	481
Toshiba	358	365
Toyota	1210	1230
Yamaichi Sec	750	750

Nikkei/D.J. Index : 12473.41
Previous : 12758.44
New Index : 984.82
Previous : 997.83

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	3175	3095
Alusuisse	803	800
Autophon	5300	5250
Bank Leu	3775	3800
Brown Boveri	1660	1650
Ciba Geigy	3230	3220
Credit Suisse	2600	2600
Electrowatt	2770	2780
Georg Fischer	825	810
Holderbank	760	750
Interdiscount	2100	2090
Jacob Suchard	5950	5890
Jelmoli	2175	2150
Landis Gyr	1740	1725
Moevenpick	4700	4600
Nestle	6300	6330
Oerlikon-B	1470	1440
Roche Baby	9000	8950
Sandoz	1400	1405
Schindler	4350	4350
Sulzer	393	389
SBC	407	406
Surveillance	3900	3900
Swissair	1180	1148
Swiss Reinsurance	1915	1915
Swiss Volksbank	1605	1600
Union Bank	3890	3870
Winterthur	5175	5175
Zurich Ins	4900	4900

SBC Index : 460.40
Previous : 459.50

N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

Toronto *May 31*

Canadian stocks via AP

	High	Low	Close	Chge
700 Agra Ind A	$7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
9171 Alt Energy	$21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
600 Alta Nat	$15½	15¼	15½	— ¼
669 Algoma St	$22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
12017 Aracen	$17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
60 Argus C pr	$10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
345 Asbestos	$5	475	475	—25
300 Atco I f	$9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
848 BP Canada	$34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	
37769 Bank BC	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
94273 Bank N S	$13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
8450 Barrick o	137	135	135	— 1
100 Baton A f	$17¾	17¾	17¾	
4410 Bonanza R	430	425	425	
3008 Bralorne	475	468	470	+10
12420 Bramalea	$18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
5800 Brenda M	$9½	9½	9½	
6933 BCFP	$9½	9¼	9⅜	
10550 BC Res	252	249	250	+ 2
16388 BC Phone	$23⅞	23⅝	23¾	+ ⅛
1250 Brunswk	$14¾	14¼	14½	— ¼
8860 Budd Can	$30¼	29½	29⅞	— ½
26150 CAE	$17½	17	17½	+ ⅜
12516 CCL A	$14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅜
500 CDistb B f	$5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
19268 Cad Frv	$16	15½	15⅝	— ⅜
7500 C Nor West	$22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
407 C Packrs	$29½	29	29	— ⅛
137312 Can Trust	$37¼	37	37¼	+ ¼
4200 C Tung	$13¼	12½	12½	— ¾
41943 CI Bk Com	$34¾	34⅜	34½	— ⅛
6008 Cdn Nat Res	34	34	34	+ 2
218977 CTire A f	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
1136 C Util B	$18⅝	18½	18½	
6500 Cara	$14½	14	14½	+ ¼
702 Celanese	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
115 Celan 175 p	$18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
600 C Distb A	$5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
500 CDistb B f	$5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ¼
1710 CTL Bank	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
2000 Conventrs	$5¼	5⅜	5⅜	
1500 Conwest A	$9	9	9	
1032 Coseka R	340	340	340	
6400 Conron A	$12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
4462 Crownx	$20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ¼
108700 Czar Res	200	199	200	
5300 Daon Dev	410	405	405	
50 Daon A	375	375	375	—20
6506 Denison A p	$13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
5280 Denison B f	$12⅞	12½	12⅝	
400 Develcon	$7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ¼
9000 Dickson A f	$6¼	6¼	6¼	
500 Dickson B	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
5400 Doman A	235	230	234	— 1
29246 Dofasco	$25½	25⅛	25½	+ ¼
301 Du Pont A	$17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
17720 Dylex A	$45¼	43½	43⅝	— ¼
7100 Elcthom X	$6	5½	5⅞	
6800 Emco	$18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅜
31420 Equity Svr	$7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
100 FCA Intl	$19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
806 C Falcon C	$17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅛
20080 Ficnbrdge	$20½	19⅞	20½	+ ⅜
5640 Fardy Res	300	290	300	+ 9
10375 Fed Ind A	$25	24½	24½	+ ¼
500 F City Fin	$13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ¼
39089 Fraser	$24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅝
600 Fruehauf	$22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
650 Gandls A	$29⅛	27	29⅛	— ⅛
1300 Geac Comp	$10	9⅞	9⅞	
10876 Geocrude	290	285	286	— 4
1800 Gibraltar	$9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅛
8700 Goldcorp f	$7¼	7	7	— ⅛
100 Graff G	$40	40	40	+ ⅛
25350 Grandma	85	75	85	+15
451 GL Forest	$20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
200 Gt Pacific	$31½	31	31	
550 Grayhnd	$25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
29832 H Group A	$7½	7⅜	7½	
7200 Hrding A f	183	175	183	+ 3
13640 Hawker	$20	19½	19⅞	+ ½
3700 Hayes D	$11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	
3290 H Bay Co	$18⅞	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
73076 Imasco	$27	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
3930 Indal	$15½	15¼	15⅜	— ¼
4580 Inland Gas	$20¼	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
19600 Intl Thom	$8⅝	8½	8½	
10153 Intpr Pipe	$40½	40⅛	40½	+ ⅜
220 Ivaco B	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
12875 Jannock	$15	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
1000 Kam Kotla	113	113	113	— 1
800 Kelsey H	$39	39	39	
3400 Kerr Add	$15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
2918 Labatt	$27	26⅞	27	
45073 Lac Mnrls	$28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
700 LOnt Cem	$12¼	12	12	— ⅛
3500 Lacana	$11⅜	11½	11⅜	+ ⅛
3109 LL Lac	$62	61	61¼	— 1
3600 Loblaw Co	$19	18½	18⅞	+ ½
700 MDS H A	$16½	16½	16½	
1000 MICC	330	325	330	
46130 Mclan H X	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
4290 Merland E	420	415	420	+ 5
6453 Molson A f	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
620 Molson B	$17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
1000 Murphy	$25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
2095 Nabisco L	$26¼	26	26	— ¼
51446 Noranda	$14⅞	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
5524 Norcen	$15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
710401 Nva AltA f	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
900 Nowsco W	$20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	
11733 NuWst sp A	48	48	48	+ 1
3124 Oakwood	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
16084 Oshawa A f	$28⅛	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
800 Pamour	$8¼	8⅛	8¼	
750 Pembina	$18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
2200 Phonix Oil	$9	8⅞	9	
1800 Place GO o	140	140	140	
18850 Placer	$26¼	25⅞	26⅛	+ ¼
32410 Provigo	$22	21½	21¾	+ ¼
2000 Que Sturg o	400	400	400	—20
608 Ram Pet	$7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
1900 Rayrock f	$9⅞	9½	9⅞	— ⅛
5250 Redpath	$12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
4512 Rd Stenhs A	$20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
5626 Revn Prp A	190	165	165	—35
1960 Rogers A	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
80 Rothman	$36½	36½	36½	+ ½
6000 Sceptre	$6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
30400 Scotts f	$26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	+ ⅜
2685 Sears Can	$9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
70010 Shell Can	$28½	28⅛	28½	+ ⅜
31092 Sherritt	$7⅛	6⅞	7	
125 Slater B f	$10½	10½	10½	
5547 Southm	$52⅞	52½	52⅞	+ ⅛
52200 St Brodcst	$19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
12515 Stelco A	$19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
2734 Sulpetro	260	251	260	
2108 Steep R	230	225	225	—10
28508 Sydney o	28	26	26	— 2
7000 Talcorp	94	90	94	+ 2
35100 Tara	$23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
4300 Teck Cor A	$13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
21867 Teck B f	$13⅞	13⅝	13½	+ ⅛
6867 Tex Can	$34⅞	34½	34½	— ⅛
26410 Thom N A	$21½	21	21⅛	— ⅛
36505 Tor Dm Bk	$22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
170 Torstar B f	$24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
400 Traders A f	$22	21¾	22	+ ¼
3210 Trns Mt	$12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
7300 Trinity Res	380	380	380	
389 TrnAlta UA	$26⅝	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
60199 TrCan PL	$28⅝	28¼	28⅜	
4952 Trimac	445	435	435	—15
3942 Trizec A f	$25½	25	25¼	+ ⅛
37200 Turbo f	46	42	46	+ 1
50 Unicorp A f	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
248 Un Carbid	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
78346 U Entprise	$12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
1306 U Keno	$9¼	9	9	— ⅛
3478 U Siscoe	85	80	85	
1700 Van Der	285	285	285	—10
12300 Verstl A f	$5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
1130 Vestgron	$10½	10⅜	10½	
5000 Westfort o	13	13	13	
11065 Westmin	$14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
10 Westnhse	$55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	—3½
2085 Weston	$87½	86¼	86½	
12185 Woodwd A	$18½	18	18½	+ ⅜
27680 Yk Bear	$6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛

Total sales 10,470,037 shares

	Noon	Previous
TSE 300 Index:	2,745.80	2,734.30

Montreal *May 31*

	High	Low	Close	Chge
24118 Bank Mont	$28¼	28⅛	28¼	
2780 ConBath	$16⅛	16¼	16⅛	— ⅛
2794 DomTxtA	$11	10⅞	11	+ ¼
2100 MntTrst	$15⅜	15	15	
14775 NatBk Cda	$19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
19025 Power Corp	$17⅝	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
1150 RollandA	$19¼	19⅛	19¼	
100 RollandB	$19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
11047 Royal Bank	$30⅞	30½	30⅞	
300 RoyTrstco	$20½	20½	20½	
7200 SteinbrgA	$41	40½	41	+ ½

Total Sales 1,437,432 shares.

	Noon	Previous
Industrials Index:	111.91	110.90

SPORTS

The Associated Press

Said Kareem Abdul-Jabbar (right-center, above, grabbing an opponent's head during a Game 3 melee): 'Everybody just wants to win.'

Lakers Muscle Past Celtics, 136-111

NBA FINALS

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

INGLEWOOD, California — From the onset of the playoffs, the Los Angeles Lakers have denied that their motivation stems from revenge. But they played here Sunday with the kind of fire that contradicts such an assertion.

The result was a convincing 136-111 triumph over the Boston Celtics that gave the Lakers a 2-1 lead in the best-of-seven National Basketball Association championship series. The next two games — Wednesday and Friday — will be played here.

Three altercations broke out in Game 3, one resulting in the ejection of the Celtics' Ray Williams in the final period. The others occurred in the first half and both involved Boston's Kevin McHale, who led all scorers with 31 points.

"I don't know if it's anger," said James Worthy, whose 29 points led the victors. "But we remember the kind of things they used against us last year. We can't let that happen again. We can't back down." In the final series last year, the Lakers lost two games after victories had seemed assured, and eventually lost the series, 4-2.

Now, not only because of their magnificent play, the momentum has swung to the Lakers, who were routed in Game 1. They have succeeded in erasing their all-finesse image, replacing it with one of physical and mental toughness.

"Those kinds of things are going to happen, unless one team backs off," said Kareem Abdul-Jabbar of the shouting matches and bench-clearing episodes. "Everybody just wants to win."

Abdul-Jabbar, whose brilliant play in the second game ignited his team, continued his pace. After scoring 16 of his 26 points in the first half and making such uncharacteristic plays as diving for loose balls and dribbling upcourt to lead a fast break ("I make those kind of plays in my dreams all the time," he said with a smile), he played spectacular defense in the second half. The 38-year-old center held Robert Parish without a point or a rebound after intermission.

Abdul-Jabbar also had 14 rebounds, 7 assists, 2 steals and 2 blocked shots. Parish finished with 17 points and 8 rebounds.

"I think what happens in the regular season is that players tend to play naturally, doing what comes easily for them," said the Laker coach, Pat Riley. "When it gets to the playoffs, they go beyond that. They do things they don't do all the time."

□

A skyhook in the third period pushed Abdul-Jabbar ahead of Jerry West, the former Laker guard, as the NBA's leading playoff scorer. He now has 4,459 points in 16 seasons.

Worthy, in his third season, has finally found his niche on a talent-laden team — as a second low-post scoring threat and a menacing wing on the break. It has not hurt his motivation that he is mostly guarded by Larry Bird, generally regarded as the best player in the sport.

Worthy exploded for 15 second-period points that helped the Lakers overcome a 48-38 deficit to assume a 65-59 halftime lead.

Los Angeles took command in the third period. After Boston had pulled to 71-67, the Lakers went on a 27-13 surge for a 98-80 margin. Worthy had 12 of his 14 third-period points in the run, capping it with a nifty steal from Scott Wedman and a flying fast-break dunk.

By then Boston Coach K.C. Jones could see the inevitable and benched many of his starters, including Parish and Bird. Bird scored 20 points, but he hit only 4 of 13 shots in the first half and finished 8-for-21.

The Celtics hit only one of their first 10 shots in the fourth quarter, allowing Riley to replace his starters. After having been beaten, 12-10, on the boards in the first period, the Lakers finished with a 49-37 rebound advantage.

The rough stuff started early. In the first quarter, Laker Bob McAdoo traded head-high elbows with McHale and then aimed an open-handed slap (it missed). Both received technical fouls.

Los Angeles trailed, 26-23, at the time, and still trailed by 48-46 midway through the second quarter when McAdoo pushed McHale into Earvin Johnson, and Johnson pushed McHale. Johnson got a technical, but the Lakers soon got the lead.

The Lakers' Kurt Rambis began hitting the floor with regularity. The first time, in the third period, it was with Danny Ainge on top of him as they were chasing a loose ball. They scuffled briefly before being separated.

In the fourth quarter, Rambis was ridden to the floor by Celtic guard Williams. They were contesting a rebound, but Williams fell with Rambis against some folding chairs near the Los Angeles bench. Williams was ejected.

After last season's title-series loss to the Celtics, the Lakers have realized that they have elbows too, and now a whole different light is being shed on this series. Suddenly the Lakers are the baddies.

"The misconception about this team is that we run up and down the court and don't play physical," McAdoo said. "The closer a team gets to a ring, all hell could break loose. You don't get to the finals four straight years without being physical. We're tired of being called the patsy team from the West." *(NYT, LAT)*

Mandlikova Upset by Kohde-Kilsch; Edberg, Connors and Lendl Advance

FRENCH OPEN TENNIS

The Associated Press

PARIS — West German Claudia Kohde-Kilsch upset third-seeded Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia on Monday, and Stefan Edberg surprised his Swedish compatriot Anders Jarryd in the French Open tennis championships.

Kohde-Kilsch's 6-4, 6-4 victory moved her into a semifinal meeting against defending champion and top-seeded Martina Navratilova, who downed Anna Maria Cecchini of Italy, 6-2, 6-2, in another quarterfinal match.

Playing in the fourth round, Edberg's 6-3, 6-7, 6-4, 6-2 victory advanced him to a quarterfinal pairing against third-seeded Jimmy Connors, who stopped Italian Francesco Cancellotti, 3-6, 6-0, 6-4, 6-2.

Meanwhile, the defending men's singles title-holder, Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, won his fourth-rounder, a 6-2, 6-2, 6-0 thrashing of American Aaron Krickstein. Lendl will next meet Martin Jaite of Argentina, who defeated Switzerland's Heinz Gunthardt, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3.

The 32-year-old Connors, still seeking the only grand-slam title that has eluded him, lost the first set against the unseeded Cancellotti by spraying forehands practically everywhere but in the court.

But Connors needed only 34 minutes to level the match; the Italian could manage only six second-set points.

Cancellotti rallied in the third set, but Connors was fired-up. He broke the Italian in the fifth and seventh games of the fourth set and closed out the victory on his first match point.

Connors said he dropped the first set because "I was rushing myself — I kept going for much too good a shot," he said. "I felt so good out there and I had to slow myself down."

Connors's best performances here have been reaching the semifinals in 1979, 1980 and last year. "I would love to make the final," he said. "Being in the quarterfinals doesn't make my day."

Edberg, seeded 14th in the 128-player men's singles field, posted his third victory in seven career meetings against his Swedish Davis Cup doubles teammate.

As temperatures again went over 38 degrees centigrade (100 degrees Fahrenheit), the normally placid Jarryd boiled over in the opening set when the umpire called a ball out even though the linesman made no signal.

The point gave Edberg a service break to go up, 4-1, and Jarryd stormed: "Why did you call that for the linesman? You have done it twice now. What do you need linesmen for?"

Jarryd said later he was "disappointed" that the umpire overruled the linesman on the points, but stressed that the incidents did not affect his performance for the rest of the match.

Kohde-Kilsch used a steady serve and repeated cross-court backhand and forehand winners to keep just enough of an edge to pull the match out in straight sets. Each time, the 6-foot-1 (1.85-meter) West German broke Mandlikova in the ninth game to take a 5-4 lead, and then held serve for the victory.

"I served well and I mixed it up well," said Kohde-Kilsch, 21. "I think I have a chance against [Navratilova] because I have nothing to lose."

The semifinals of this clay-court event at Roland Garros Stadium is the farthest Kohde-Kilsch has gone in a major tournament. She has won only one of her 11 previous career meetings with Navratilova.

Mandlikova, who never looked consistently sharp in her earlier matches here, admitted she had not been playing her best tennis. "I was tired," she said. "I thought I was in good shape, but maybe I should get in better shape."

Lendl had few problems dealing with Krickstein's main weapon, a powerful forehand. The Czech right-hander started sluggishly, however, losing his serve in the sixth game. But the 25-year-old Lendl won the final four points of the first set and didn't allow Krickstein another opening thereafter.

Said Navratilova, after her easy triumph over Cecchini: "Here I am in the semis, and I still haven't really been tested. Perhaps it's because I am playing well."

Cecchini, 20, said she was delighted to be the first Italian woman since Silvana Lazzarino in 1954 to reach the quarters here.

AP

Claudia Kohde-Kilsch

'... Nothing to lose.'

Pirates' DeLeon Finally Shows Right Stuff

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PITTSBURGH — José DeLeon, who had been worried about his future, can rest a bit easier.

After going 13-7 over his first year and a half in the major leagues, the 24-year-old right-hander was on a 1-16 streak. Last year he flirted with a no-hitter seven times, but only had seven victories to show for his 30 starts; this year he was 0-7 and had a string of 11 starts without a victory. But he took a load off his mind Sunday, combining with Al Holland on a two-hitter as the Pittsburgh Pirates beat the Atlanta Braves, 5-0.

In his most recent outing against the Astros on May 27, DeLeon had lasted 1⅓ innings and wondered if that would be his last start. The Pirates had sent two other struggling pitchers to the minors.

"I was really thinking they'd send me down," DeLeon said. "I went to bed that night in Houston and only slept a couple of hours. I was thinking about it because I knew I hadn't been doing the job."

Manager Chuck Tanner called him that night. "I wanted to tell him not to worry, that his season started with his next start. He kept hearing he was going to Hawaii. He heard it from everybody but me."

Against the Braves, DeLeon allowed only one hit in five innings to gain his first victory of 1985. He walked one batter and struck out five before being forced out because of a blister on his throwing hand. DeLeon not only pitched himself out of trouble, he pitched the Pirates out of last place in the National League East.

Reds 8, Cardinals 3

In St. Louis, Pete Rose had three hits and Jay Tibbs pitched his second complete game of the season to lead Cincinnati.

Giants 3, Phillies 1

In San Francisco, Vida Blue, Frank Williams and Mark Davis combined on a one-hitter — Rick Schu's fifth-inning triple — as the Giants completed a three-game series sweep of Philadelphia.

Mets 7, Padres 3

In San Diego, Gary Carter and Danny Heep each hit two-run home runs and rookie pitcher Calvin Schiraldi, just back from the disabled list, weathered a two-run homer by Tony Gwynn to last five innings and pick up the victory.

Dodgers 8, Expos 7

In Los Angeles, consecutive singles by Mariano Duncan, R.J. Reynolds, Pedro Guerrero and Greg Brock highlighted a five-run fifth that helped the Dodgers win.

Astros 4, Cubs 3

In Houston, Mike Scott retired 15 of the first 16 batters he faced and Terry Puhl doubled home two runs in the fifth to help the Astros salvage the final game of a three-game set.

White Sox 4, Royals 1

In the American League, in Chicago, Greg Walker's three-run homer capped a four-run first and the White Sox went on to their fifth consecutive victory.

Tigers 4, Angels 3

In Detroit, Darrell Evans led off the ninth with a home run that hit the facade of upper deck in right field to give the Tigers their victory.

Orioles 10, Oakland 1

In Baltimore, Wayne Gross hit two homers and Eddie Murray went 4-for-4 in support of Scott McGregor, who registered his third straight complete-game victory.

Red Sox 12, Rangers 3

In Boston, Jim Rice's four hits (including a bases-empty home run) paced an 18-hit attack that buried Texas.

Twins 5, Brewers 4

In Minneapolis, Mike Stenhouse's two-run homer in the eighth helped Minnesota end a 10-game losing streak.

Mariners 7, Yankees 6

In New York, Alvin Davis drove in three runs and former Yankee Domingo Ramos hit his first home run and had an RBI single in helping Seattle end the Yankees' 12-game home winning streak. In the third inning, after a check-swing by Dave Winfield that was called a ball, Mariner Manager Chuck Cottier charged onto the field to argue, and was quickly ejected. Cottier became so infuriated with first-base umpire Durwood Merrill — who had ruled that Winfield did not swing — that he pulled first base off its peg and threw it into right field. On his way to the clubhouse, Cottier stopped in the Seattle dugout to pick out four bats and four helmets, which he tossed onto the field.

Indians 5, Blue Jays 4
Blue Jays 5, Indians 2

In Toronto, Cleveland won the opener of the major leagues' first double-header of the year on Jerry Willard's three-run ninth-inning double off Dave Stieb. Damaso Garcia doubled on the first pitch of the nightcap and Rance Mulliniks hit Rick Behenna's next offering for an RBI single; Lloyd Moseby and George Bell added run-scoring singles later in the inning, and the Blue Jays coasted home. *(AP, UPI)*

José DeLeon

'... Thinking they'd send me down.'

Rose May Climb Charts

The Associated Press

NASHVILLE, Tennessee — Pete Rose, the Cincinnati Reds' player-manager who is zeroing in on the record for major-league hits, is lionized in a new country-music song by Ken Scott. "The Ballad of Pete Rose" is due to be released Friday.

"It's fitting that Pete have a tribute record," said Scott, a singer-songwriter. "When he breaks the record, it'll be a once-in-a-lifetime thing. I don't think we'll ever live to see it broken." Rose needs 54 hits to break Ty Cobb's all-time record of 4,191.

The song — written in 15 minutes this spring — leads off with:

There's a man in Cincinnati
and we all know his name,
They have a place reserved for
him in baseball's Hall of Fame.
What keeps him going on no
one really knows.
He's got a lot of courage, the
man they call Pete Rose."

Earlier this year, Scott wrote and recorded "The Ballad of Bobby Knight." Knight is the basketball coach at the University of Indiana. "Instead of singing about bar rooms and women, I felt we should pay tribute to a couple of good fellows," he said.

"I hope he likes country music," said Scott, who has never met Rose. "This is a country song, not Duran Duran."

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Herr StL	46	172	30	64	.372
Cruz Htn	43	166	22	55	.331
McGee StL	41	154	32	50	.325
Murphy Atl	47	174	35	56	.322
Parker Cin	48	191	24	59	.309
Gwynn SD	46	183	32	56	.306
VanSlyke StL	42	122	22	37	.303
Garvey SD	46	193	26	58	.301
Clark StL	47	170	32	51	.300
Hayes Phl	47	170	21	51	.300
Walling Htn	43	140	20	42	.300

Runs: Murphy, Atlanta, 33; Sandberg, Chicago, 33; Coleman, St. Louis, 32; Gwynn, San Diego, 32; JClark, St. Louis, 32; McGee, St. Louis, 32.

RBIs: Herr, St. Louis, 41; J. Clark, St. Louis, 41; Murphy, Atlanta, 38; Parker, Cincinnati, 35; Kennedy, San Diego, 31; McReynolds, San Diego, 31.

Hits: Herr, St. Louis, 64; Parker, Cincinnati, 59; Garvey, San Diego, 58; Gwynn, San Diego, 56; Murphy, Atlanta, 56.

Doubles: Parker, Cincinnati, 14; Wallach, Montreal, 14; Gwynn, San Diego, 13; J. Clark, St. Louis, 13; Madlock, Pittsburgh, 12; Ray, Pittsburgh, 12.

Triples: McGee, St. Louis, 6; Raines, Montreal, 5; Gladden, San Francisco, 4; Gwynn, San Diego, 4; M. Wilson, New York, 4.

Home Runs: Murphy, Atlanta, 13; J. Clark, St. Louis, 10; Cey, Chicago, 9; Marshall, Los Angeles, 8; Parker, Cincinnati, 8.

Stolen Bases: Coleman, St. Louis, 34; McGee, St. Louis, 20; Dernier, Chicago, 17; Gladden, San Francisco, 16; M. Wilson, New York, 14.

PITCHING

Won-Lost/Winning Pct./ERA (4 decisions): Hawkins, San Diego, 10-0, 1.000, 2.71; Hershiser, Los Angeles, 5-0, 1.000, 1.70; Andujar, St. Louis, 9-1, .900, 2.90; Cox, St. Louis, 6-1, .857, 2.56; 4 are tied with .833.

Strikeouts: Gooden, New York, 89; Ryan, Houston, 76; J. DeLeon, Pittsburgh, 75; Valenzuela, Los Angeles, 74; Soto, Cincinnati, 69.

Saves: Reardon, Montreal, 15; Gossage, San Diego, 13; La. Smith, Chicago, 12; Sutter, Atlanta, 9; D. Smith, Houston, 8; Power, Cincinnati, 8.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Bradley Sea	48	186	29	63	.339
Bochte Oak	40	116	14	39	.336
Henderson NY	33	126	34	41	.325
Cooper Mil	42	168	17	54	.321
Brunansky Min	48	175	31	56	.320
Whitaker Det	43	169	33	54	.320
Brett Kan	48	178	22	56	.315
Boggs Bsn	47	193	18	60	.311
Mattingly NY	44	180	24	56	.311
Buckner Bsn	48	194	18	60	.309
Hatcher Min	47	207	28	64	.309

Runs: M. Davis, Oakland, 40; Ripken, Baltimore, 40; R. Henderson, New York, 34; Whitaker, Detroit, 33; Brett, Kansas City, 32; Rice, Boston, 32.

RBIs: Mattingly, New York, 44; Fisk, Chicago, 36; Baylor, New York, 35; Brunansky, Minnesota, 35; Ripken, Baltimore, 35.

Hits: Hatcher, Minnesota, 64; P. Bradley, Seattle, 63; Puckett, Minnesota, 63; Garcia, Toronto, 61; Boggs, Boston, 60; Buckner, Boston, 60.

Doubles: Buckner, Boston, 14; Mattingly, New York, 14; Gaetti, Minnesota, 13; Moseby, Toronto, 13; 6 are tied with 12.

Triples: Wilson, Kansas City, 9; Cooper, Milwaukee, 6; Puckett, Minnesota, 6; Butler, Cleveland, 4; PBradley, Seattle, 4; Pettis, California, 4.

Home Runs: Armas, Boston, 14; Brunansky, Minnesota, 13; Fisk, Chicago, 13; M. Davis, Oakland, 13; Kingman, Oakland, 11.

Stolen Bases: Pettis, California, 24; Collins, Oakland, 18; Butler, Cleveland, 16; Garcia, Toronto, 15; Moseby, Toronto, 14; R. Henderson, New York, 14.

PITCHING

Won-Lost/Winning Pct./ERA (4 decisions): Clements, California, 4-0, 1.000, 3.41; Lamp, Toronto, 4-0, 1.000, 2.48; Terrell, Detroit, 6-1, .857, 3.86; Hernandez, Detroit, 4-1, .800, 1.54; 5 are tied with .750.

Strikeouts: Morris, Detroit, 72; Clemens, Boston, 62; Boyd, Boston, 61; F. Bannister, Chicago, 61; Blyleven, Cleveland, 53; Stieb, Toronto, 53.

Saves: Hernandez, Detroit, 11; J. Howell, Oakland, 11; B. James, Chicago, 10; D. Moore, California, 10; Quisenberry, Kansas City, 10; Righetti, New York, 10.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	32	16	.667	—
Baltimore	27	20	.574	4½
Detroit	26	20	.565	5
New York	25	21	.543	6
Milwaukee	22	23	.489	8½
Boston	23	25	.479	9
Cleveland	17	32	.347	15½

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	27	21	.563	—
Chicago	24	21	.533	1½
Kansas City	25	23	.521	2
Oakland	23	25	.479	4
Minnesota	22	26	.458	5
Seattle	21	27	.438	6
Texas	17	31	.354	10

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	29	16	.644	—
Chicago	27	18	.600	2
Montreal	28	21	.571	3
St. Louis	24	23	.511	6
Pittsburgh	17	29	.370	12½
Philadelphia	17	30	.362	13

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Diego	27	19	.587	—
Cincinnati	26	22	.542	2
Houston	25	23	.521	3
Los Angeles	24	25	.490	4½
Atlanta	19	28	.404	8½
San Francisco	19	28	.404	8½

Sunday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

First Game

Cleveland 000 200 003—5 7 1
Toronto 000 021 100—4 9 1

Heaton, Waddell (9) and Benton, Bando (6); Stieb, Lavelle (9) and Martinez. W—Heaton, 4-4. L—Stieb, 5-4. Sv—Waddell (8). HRs—Cleveland, Jacoby (6). Toronto, Bell (9), Iorg (2).

Second Game

Cleveland 100 000 010—2 10 0
Toronto 400 001 00x—5 8 0

Behenna, Thompson (6), Barkely (8) and Willard; Leal, Lavelle (6), Lamp (7), Caudill (9), Acker (9) and Whitt. W—Leal, 3-3. L—Behenna, 0-1. Sv—Acker (8). HR—Cleveland, Jacoby (7).

California 000 111 000—3 9 0
Detroit 200 000 011—4 10 1

John, Clibur (7), Moore (8) and Narron, Boone (9); O'Neal, Scherrer (5), Bair (5), Lopez (7), Hernandez (9) and Melvin. W—Hernandez, 4-1. L—Moore, 3-2. HRs—California, Grich (4). Detroit, Parrish (8), Evans (9).

Milwaukee 001 030 000—4 5 2
Minnesota 020 010 02x—5 10 2

Haas, Gibson (7) and Moore; Schrom and Laudner. W—Schrom, 4-4. L—Gibson, 5-2. HRs—Milwaukee, Molitor (3). Minnesota, Brunansky (13), Stenhouse (3).

Oakland 000 000 100—1 4 2
Baltimore 002 051 10x—10 13 0

Warren, Kaiser (3), Tellmann (5) and Heath, O'Brien (8), McGregor and Rayford. W—McGregor, 4-4. L—Warren, 1-4. HRs—Oakland, Murphy (7). Baltimore, Gross 2 (5).

Kansas City 000 010 000—1 7 0
Chicago 400 000 00x—4 4 0

Gubicza, LaCoss (8) and Wathan; Dotson, Nelson (7), James (9) and Hill. W—Dotson, 3-3. L—Gubicza, 1-4. Sv—James (10). HR—Chicago, Walker (7).

Texas 301 000 000—3 10 0
Boston 200 144 10x—12 18 0

Noles, Rozema (4), Welsh (6) and Slaught; Hurst, Clear (9) and Gedman. W—Hurst, 2-4. L—Rozema, 2-4. HRs—Texas, Parrish 2 (7). Boston, Rice (10).

Seattle 004 020 100—7 9 0
New York 011 020 200—6 9 1

Snyder, Nunez (5), Best (7) and Scott, Kearney (5); Rasmussen, Cooper (3), Bordi (5), Righetti (9) and Hassey. W—Nunez, 3-0. L—Rasmussen, 2-3. Sv—Best (3). HR—Seattle, Ramos (1), Cowens (5). New York, Mattingly (6).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta 000 000 000—0 2 2
Pittsburgh 110 210 00x—5 12 0

Bedrosian, Dedmon (4), Smith (6), Camp (8) and Cerone; DeLeon, Holland (6) and Pena. W—DeLeon, 1-7. L—Bedrosian, 2-4. Sv—Holland (4).

Cincinnati 000 610 010—8 12 1
St. Louis 200 000 001—3 8 0

Tibbs and Knicely; Forsch, Horton (4), Allen (6), Lahti (8) and Porter, Nieto (5). W—Tibbs, 4-7. L—Forsch, 4-3.

New York 005 002 000—7 10 0
San Diego 200 001 000—3 5 1

Schiraldi, Sisk (6) and Carter; Show, Stoddard (6), Booker (8) and Kennedy. W—Schiraldi, 2-0. L—Show, 4-3. Sv—Sisk (2). HRs—New York, Carter (6), Heep (2). San Diego, Gwynn (2).

Philadelphia 000 010 000—1 1 2
San Francisco 010 010 10x—3 7 0

Rawley, Andersen (7), Carman (7) and Diaz; Blue, Williams (6), M.Davis (7) and Brenly, Trevino (7). W—Blue, 3-1. L—Rawley, 4-4. Sv—M.Davis (2). HR—San Francisco, Deer (2).

Montreal 000 120 103—7 12 2
Los Angeles 000 050 30x—8 10 0

Smith, Lucas (5), St. Claire (5), Mahler (6) and Butera; Castillo, Howe (6), Niedenfuer (8) and Yeager. W—Castillo, 2-1. L—Smith, 5-2. HR—Montreal, Brooks (4).

Chicago 000 002 001—3 4 2
Houston 010 020 01x—4 9 2

Gura, Brusstar (5), Fontenot (6), Frazier (9) and Davis; M.Scott, D.Smith (9) and Bailey. W—M.Scott, 3-2. L—Gura, 0-1. Sv—D.Smith (8). HR—Houston, Doran (4).

Golf

Top finishers and earnings in LPGA Championship, completed Sunday at the 6,342-yard, par-72 Jack Nicklaus Sports Center course in Mason, Ohio:

Nancy Lopez, $37,500	65-71-72-65—273
Alice Miller, $23,125	71-70-67-73—281
Lori Garbacz, $15,000	73-72-68-71—284
Pat Bradley, $15,000	68-73-69-74—284
Allison Finney, $8,917	73-74-71-68—286
Ayako Okamoto, $8,917	71-73-72-70—286
Cindy Figg, $8,916	74-70-71-71—286
Chris Johnson, $6,188	73-76-69-69—287
Amy Alcott, $6,187	74-71-72-70—287
Jerilyn Britz, $5,012	69-76-72-71—288
Beth Daniel, $5,011	71-70-74-73—288
Kathryn Young, $3,702	78-71-70-70—289
Sherri Turner, $3,702	74-75-70-70—289
Dawn Coe, $3,702	70-78-70-71—289
Val Skinner, $3,702	74-70-74-71—289
Amy Benz, $3,701	73-71-73-72—289
Bonnie Lauer, $3,701	71-72-74-72—289
Robin Walton, $3,701	71-73-72-73—289
Nancy Scranton, $2,721	75-74-70-71—290
Janet Anderson, $2,721	73-74-71-72—290
Judy Clark, $2,721	72-73-72-73—290
Sue Ertl, $2,721	72-72-73-73—290
Jane Blalock, $2,721	71-74-71-74—290
Rosie Jones, $2,720	70-71-75-74—290
Jan Stephenson, $2,112	73-74-73-71—291
Juli Inkster, $2,112	74-72-72-73—291
C. Reynolds-Deras, $2,112	68-77-73-73—291
Hollis Stacy, $2,112	75-68-75-73—291
Cindy Hill, $2,112	72-74-71-74—291
Colleen Walker, $2,112	69-77-71-74—291
Silvia Bertolaccini, $2,112	73-73-69-76—291
Dot Germain, $2,112	70-73-68-80—291
Sally Quinlan, $1,673	72-75-74-71—292
Alice Ritzman, $1,673	68-72-79-73—292
Nancy Rubin, $1,673	72-73-72-75—292
Cathy Kratzert, $1,673	70-70-77-75—292
Donna White, $1,672	72-73-71-76—292
Jo Ann Washam, $1,336	73-76-75-69—293
Jan Flynn, $1,336	74-75-72-72—293
Patty Sheehan, $1,335	74-74-72-73—293
M. Spencer-Devlin, $1,335	75-71-73-74—293
Penny Pulz, $1,335	75-73-70-75—293
Atsuko Hikage, $1,335	70-76-71-76—293

Top finishers and earnings in the Kemper Open, completed Sunday at the 7,173-yard, par-72 Congressional Country Club course in Bethesda, Maryland:

Bill Glasson, $90,000	72-70-70-66—278
Larry Mize, $44,000	70-68-68-73—279
Corey Pavin, $44,000	72-70-68-69—279
Curtis Strange, $22,000	70-72-74-65—281
Willie Wood, $22,000	69-71-74-67—281
Greg Norman, $15,000	73-70-73-66—282
Lanny Wadkins, $16,125	71-73-73-66—283
Jeff Sluman, $16,125	71-70-72-70—283
Dave Barr, $13,500	71-72-73-68—284
Robert Wrenn, $13,500	70-74-72-68—284
George Archer, $13,500	68-69-75-72—284
Ronnie Black, $10,500	70-77-73-65—285
John Mahaffey, $10,500	69-75-73-68—285
Craig Stadler, $10,500	69-77-71-68—285
Hal Sutton, $9,000	72-71-71-72—286
Chip Beck, $7,750	71-76-72-68—287
Jim Simons, $7,750	73-73-71-70—287
Pat McGowan, $7,750	69-77-69-72—287
Lon Hinkle, $7,750	71-70-73-73—287
Dan Halldorson, $5,043	73-72-74-70—289
Bob Tway, $5,043	75-68-76-70—289
M. Calcavecchia, $5,043	74-71-75-69—289
Buddy Gardner, $5,043	72-73-74-70—289
Mike Donald, $5,043	74-72-71-72—289
Jim Nelford, $5,043	69-74-68-68—289
Lennie Clements, $5,043	72-70-69-78—289
Donnie Hammond, $5,043	69-74-70-76—289
Don Pohl, $2,986	75-70-75-70—290
Mike Reid, $2,986	70-74-76-70—290
David Lundstrom, $2,986	68-74-68-70—290
Russ Cochran, $2,986	69-78-74-69—290
Jodie Mudd, $2,986	72-71-75-72—290

Soccer

WORLD CUP QUALIFYING

South American Group 3

Bolivia 0, Brazil 2

Points standings: Brazil 2, Paraguay 1, Bolivia 1. Remaining matches: June 9, Paraguay vs. Bolivia; June 16, Paraguay vs. Brazil; June 23, Brazil vs. Paraguay; June 30, Brazil vs. Bolivia.

South American Group 3

Venezuela 0, Peru 1
Colombia 1, Argentina 3

Points standings: Argentina 4, Peru 2, Colombia 2, Venezuela 0. Remaining matches: June 9, Peru vs. Colombia, Argentina vs. Venezuela; June 16, Peru vs. Venezuela.

MEXICO CITY TOURNAMENT

Mexico 1, Italy 1

Tennis

French Open Results

MEN'S SINGLES

Fourth Round

Ivan Lendl (2), Czechoslovakia, def. Aaron Krickstein (10), U.S., 6-2, 6-2, 6-0.

Jimmy Connors (3), U.S., def. Francesco Cancellotti, Italy, 3-6, 6-0, 6-4, 6-2.

Stefan Edberg (14), Sweden, def. Anders Jarryd (4), Sweden, 6-3, 6-7 (2-7), 6-4, 6-2.

Martin Jaite, Argentina, def. Heinz Gunthardt, Switzerland, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Quarterfinals

Martina Navratilova (1), U.S., def. Anna Maria Cecchini, Italy, 6-2, 6-2.

Claudia Kohde-Kilsch (7), West Germany, def. Hana Mandlikova (3), Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-4.

Transition

BASEBALL

American League

BALTIMORE—Purchased the contract of outfielder Terry Bogener from Miami of the Florida State League.

BOSTON—Placed Marc Sullivan, catcher, on the 15-day disabled list. Recalled Dave Sax, catcher, from Pawtucket of the International League.

CHICAGO—Optioned Juan Agosto, pitcher, to Buffalo of the American Association. Activated Julio Cruz, infielder.

NEW YORK—Placed Ken Griffey, outfielder, on the 15-day disabled list, retroactive to May 28. Recalled Vic Mata, outfielder, from Columbus of the International League.

National League

PITTSBURGH—Placed Marvell Wynne, outfielder, on the 15-day disabled list. Recalled Trench Davis, outfielder, from Hawaii of the Pacific Coast League.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

EDMONTON—Announced left wing Jaroslav Pouzar will play for Iserlohn in West Germany next season.

Basketball

NBA Title Series

GAME 3

Boston	29	30	26	26	—111
Los Angeles	25	40	35	36	—136

BOSTON

	fg	fga	ft	fta	r	a	pf	pts
Bird	8	21	4	5	7	2	1	20
McHale	10	13	11	12	10	2	4	31
Parish	6	14	5	7	8	0	2	17
Ainge	2	8	3	4	2	10	4	7
D.Johnson	3	14	2	2	2	6	3	8
Maxwell	1	2	2	2	1	0	2	4
Wedman	4	6	1	2	2	2	2	10
Buckner	2	3	0	0	1	2	3	4
Williams	2	5	0	0	1	3	1	4
Kite	0	3	0	0	3	2	3	0
Carr	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Clark	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	2
Tem Rbnds					11			
Totals	40	93	30	36	48	30	26	111

LOS ANGELES

	fg	fga	ft	fta	r	a	pf	pts
Rambis	3	7	0	1	9	0	3	6
Worthy	12	22	5	6	1	2	1	29
Abdul-Jbbr	10	13	6	8	14	7	5	26
E.Johnson	6	13	4	4	9	16	2	17
Scott	5	12	1	2	7	4	3	12
McAdoo	9	16	1	2	8	0	5	19
Cooper	2	4	3	3	0	3	2	8
Kupchak	2	3	3	4	2	1	5	7
Spriggs	2	3	0	0	1	1	1	4
McGee	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	5
Lester	0	1	2	2	0	0	1	2
Nevitt	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1
Tem Rbnds					14			
Totals	52	96	28	36	63	34	28	136

Three-point goals: Wedman, Scott, Cooper, E. Johnson, McGee. Technicals: McHale, McAdoo, E. Johnson, L.A. coach Pat Riley, Williams (ejected).

Attendance: 17,505.

May 27: Boston 148, Los Angeles 114
May 30: Los Angeles 109, Boston 102
June 2: Los Angeles 136, Boston 111
June 5: Boston at Los Angeles
June 7: Boston at Los Angeles
x-June 9: Los Angeles at Boston
x-June 11: Los Angeles at Boston
(x-if necessary)

Football

USFL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Birmingham	10	4	0	.714	365	242
New Jersey	10	5	0	.667	352	305
Tampa Bay	9	6	0	.600	353	343
Baltimore	8	6	1	.567	282	226
Jacksonville	8	7	0	.533	341	334
Memphis	8	7	0	.533	318	292
Orlando	4	11	0	.267	264	392

WESTERN CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Oakland	11	3	1	.767	387	281
Denver	10	5	0	.667	394	311
Houston	9	5	0	.643	434	291
Arizona	6	9	0	.400	299	336
Portland	4	11	0	.267	212	360
Los Angeles	3	12	0	.200	219	287
San Antonio	3	12	0	.200	223	347

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Baltimore 17, Jacksonville 12
Oakland 38, Portland 20

SPORTS BRIEFS

Lopez, on a 65, Breezes to LPGA Title

MASON, Ohio (AP) — Nancy Lopez swept by Alice Miller with a 7-under-par 65 in Sunday's final round to win the Ladies Professional Golf Association Championship by eight strokes.

Lopez's total of 273 came within a stroke of the 72-hole record in the second of the four annual major women's tournaments. Lopez missed an 8-foot birdie putt on the last hole that would have tied the course and tournament mark set by Patty Sheehan in the 1984 championship.

Lopez and Miller had been tied for the 54-hole lead at 8-under, but the 28-year-old wife of New York Met infielder Ray Knight sewed up her second tour triumph of the year with birdies on the 13th, 14th and 15th holes. Her 31st career victory tied Lopez with the late Babe Zaharias for ninth place on the all-time LPGA list.

IOC Group Backs 3 New Medal Sports

BERLIN (UPI) — Badminton, baseball and women's softball have received the backing of the International Olympic Committee's executive board to be included in the 1992 Summer Olympics.

Recommended late Sunday, the proposal would raise to 26 the number of medal Summer Olympic sports if it is accepted by the full IOC membership at this week's 90th IOC meeting. The board also recommended the addition of women's judo for 1992.

Glasson Takes Kemper Golf by 1 Shot

BETHESDA, Maryland (AP) — Bill Glasson, who lost his tour card last year and had to requalify in the fall, rolled in a 50-foot putt on the final hole Sunday to win the Kemper Open golf tournament by one shot.

Glasson, 25, had eight birdies and two bogeys for a final-round 66 over the 7,173-yard, par-72 Congressional Country Club course. As a rookie in 1984, Glasson was the PGA tour's driving-distance champion but finished 162d in earnings with $17,845. On Sunday, he picked up $90,000 for first place.

Larry Mize, a four-year pro, started the day with a four-shot lead, but after picking up two birdies on the front side he had three bogeys coming in to finish with a 73. Corey Pavin, on a closing 69, tied Mize for second.

ART BUCHWALD

The Great Loophole War

WASHINGTON — Louie, the lobbyist, was dressed in battle gear. As soon as President Reagan declared war on the special interest groups, Louie loaded his Xerox machine and marched forth toward Capitol Hill to wage combat.

"It must be a bad time for you," I said, as he paused on Pennsylvania Avenue to drink from his canteen of Pouilly-Fuissé.

"It's the best of times," said Louie, slapping me on the back. "Every lobbyist dreams of someday going up on the Hill to fight against tax reform. We were trained all our lives for this moment."

Buchwald

"Aren't you afraid your loopholes will be killed?"

"My boy, for every loophole that falls, we'll find another to take its place. When push comes to shove, we'll get what we want out of tax reform, and the president will get what he wants."

□

"Then you're not going to attack the Reagan plan head-on?"

"That would be suicidal. He's raised the hopes of every taxpayer. Our strategy is to publicly support the president on his reforms and cheer him on, whilst we quietly infiltrate the offices of congressmen and senators whom our people have been nice to over the years."

"You mean you're going to start calling in your notes on the money you contributed to our legislators' campaigns?"

"What's so unreasonable about that? They came to us when they were in trouble — now we're coming to them when we're in trouble. That's what fairness in tax reform is all about."

"This could be a tough one, because the people have their expectations raised and it's quite possible the congressmen and senators will have to vote for the bill, whether they want to or not."

"Of course they're going to vote for the bill!" Louie shouted. "We would never ask them *not* to vote for it. That's like telling them not to vote for mother or the American flag. All we want them to do is fine-tune the law so that our industry will still be entitled to the tax breaks that have made it one of the highest generators of capital in the country."

□

"What you're asking, then, is that you continue to pay no taxes at all?"

Louie was outraged. "There has been too much made of the fact that we don't pay any taxes. We pay payroll and Social Security taxes, as well as taxes on all our soft drink machines. Just because an industry doesn't pay income taxes is no reason for our companies to be singled out as tax dodgers."

"The people may not see it that way," I said. "Reagan has thrown down the gauntlet and the Democrats are scrambling to pick it up. It looks like tax reform could be an idea whose time has come. It sure is a lot easier to deal with than a $200-million deficit."

"We've been through tax reform battles before," Louie said. "The trick is not to fire your ammunition too early. Wait until everybody is tired and their nerves are frayed. Then sneak in and plant your loophole while no one is watching. That's the way the smart lobbyists work."

"You believe you can still pull it off?"

Louie put on his Stetson hat. "It's a trade-off, my boy. The Northeast wants something from our people, so we're ready to deal. We'll give 'em their loophole if they give us ours."

□

"How can you be so sure of victory?"

He opened up his pants pocket. "Look in here."

I couldn't believe it. He had 12 representatives and five senators in his pocket.

"Where did you get them?" I asked him.

"Through my political action committee. Got more in this other pocket if I need them."

Manuscript by Mendelssohn

The Associated Press

ROME — A 25-page handwritten manuscript by Felix Mendelssohn of a piano and choral adaptation of his orchestral piece "Oedipus at Kolonos" has been discovered in Rome, the music magazine Piano Time reported.

Maze in Bath: An ellipse with stone paths and a Medusa mosaic in the center.

Two Britons Sing the Praises of Mazes

By Erica Brown
New York Times Service

LONDON — Britain is reputed to have more mazes than any other country in the world and the number is increasing.

A Beatles-inspired water maze shaped like an apple with a yellow submarine at the center was one of the hits at last year's International Garden Festival in Liverpool. Kentwell Hall in Long Melford, Suffolk, is celebrating the 500th anniversary of the start of Tudor rule this year by converting its graveled central courtyard into a complex maze representing the Tudor rose in variously colored brick. A path maze designed for last summer's Bath Festival will be completed this spring, and the winning design of a maze competition that attracted more than 500 entries has been constructed at the Breamore Countryside Museum in Hampshire.

Randoll Coate and Adrian Fisher were involved in all three: They designed the first two and judged the Breamore competition. As partners in the appropriately named Minotaur Designs, they have designed a Cornish maze laid out in the outline of a famous early locomotive and have also created a maze inspired by one seen in a dream by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Robert Runcie, and commissioned by Lady Brunner of Grey's Court in Hampshire.

The two men are an unlikely partnership. Randoll Coate is a retired diplomat. Adrian Fisher a management consultant. They formed their concern in 1979, having met through Lord Eliot, who had included a design for a maze at his home in Cornwall.

"Once you start digging into mazes," said Coate, who had already designed several, "you quickly find yourself part of a small fraternity. I got to know Lord Eliot when he showed me his design and then he sent me an article Adrian had written on the subject. So I got in touch with him."

"I was still working full time in industry," Fisher said. "But I'd always been fascinated by the puzzlement of mazes and the packing of the maximum paths into the minimum area. The mathematics of the puzzle can have varying degrees of complexity but once you understand them you realize they are merely the superficial level of understanding a maze. I wanted to go beyond that."

Coate offered that opportunity. He had always been fascinated by the amount of symbolism that could be incorporated in mazes. Minotaur's design for a maze at Floors Castle, the Scottish home of the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, for example, is 192 feet (58 meters) square and incorporates a unicorn and a boar's head from the duke's coat of arms and a wheat sheaf and portcullis from the duchess's.

By comparison, their maze at Bath is simplicity itself. Built in the center of a city that has strong Roman and Georgian associations, its outline is a Georgian ellipse, its flat paths are laid in local stone in a Roman key design and, at the center, there is a typically Roman mosaic of Medusa taken from an image carved in stone in the city's Roman Museum.

Mazes can take time to reach perfection. Brick and turf mazes are complete and usable when laid, but hedge mazes need five to eight years depending on the growth of the hedging used: Beech, yew and box are the most common.

For example, the green and copper beech maze at Floors Castle was laid out in 1983 and is expected to be in shape for the public in 1988. According to Fisher, "A decent maze of any kind can cost at least £5,000 [about $6,250] and after that the sky's the limit."

The origin and purpose of mazes remain unknown but they go back to the beginning of civilization and almost certainly had religious significance.

The great palace at Knossos in Crete, which was destroyed about 1400 B. C., had the archetypal maze built by Daedalus for King Minos to contain the Minotaur. Its design was repeated on Cretan coins, and trade with the other countries popularized the pattern.

As Christianity spread through Europe, the twisting path of a maze came to represent such things as the thread of life, paradise regained, death and rebirth, and the search for the Holy Grail. The seven rings of the Cretan labyrinth can still be seen in the world's oldest surviving maze, made in the sixth century A. D. at Brandsby in northern Yorkshire.

Early cathedrals had stone or tile mazes on their floors and penitents followed the paths on their knees. The most famous of these is in Chartres Cathedral in France.

By Elizabethan times the religious emphasis had lessened and mazes were designed for pleasure. The paths were bordered by hedges and instead of being winding and intricate turnings they became a series of interlinked routes with hidden dead ends. The earliest of these mazes in Britain is the one at Hampton Court, which was replanted in yew in 1690.

The Hampton Court maze became the model for new mazes right through the Victorian era, although the 18th-century garden designer Capability Brown swept away many when creating his natural landscapes. More were uprooted in this century as the cost of upkeep and labor became too great.

In the last 20 years, however, mazes have enjoyed a revival, with a number being laid out in the grounds of stately homes. Ragley Hall in Warwickshire, Cawdor Castle in Scotland and Longleat House in Wiltshire all boast modern mazes built by the owners.

PEOPLE

Cliburn Prize Awarded

José Feghali, a Brazilian native who first played in public at the age of 5, has been named the winner of the seventh Van Cliburn International Piano Competition. Feghali, 24, who now lives in London, triumphed over 35 other pianists in the contest, held this year in Fort Worth, Texas. He wins a debut recital at Carnegie Hall in New York, a 30-month concert tour of North America and Europe, the chance to make several recordings and a $12,000 cash prize. Philippe Bianconi, 25, of France took second place. Barry Douglas, 25, of Northern Ireland and representing the United Kingdom, came in third. Feghali chose to play the first movement of Tchaikovsky's Piano Concerto No. 1 at the awards ceremony, the same piece with which Van Cliburn won his famous victory. . . . Nai-yuan Hu, a 24-year old Taiwanese now living in the United States, has won the 1985 Queen Elizabeth of Belgium Prize for violin playing, the jury announced in Brussels. Hu, who teaches the violin at Bloomington Universty, in Illinois, began playing at the age of 4. He will receive 300,000 Belgian francs (about $5,000) and will be guaranteed a number of concerts in Belgium. Ik Hwan Bae, a 29-year-old American born in Seoul, South Korea, came in second.

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Bette Davis, subject of a scathing attack in her daughter's book, "My Mother's Keeper," has broken a 15-year silence with her ex-husband, Gary Merrill, to thank him for defending her, he says. Merrill, who has called the book "99 percent crap," told the Press Herald in Portland, Maine, that Davis, 78, had sent him a thank-you note. "It was just a little note saying that she was very hurt by the book and thanking me for defending her," Merrill, 69, said in an interview published Saturday. The book, by Barbara Hyman, portrays Davis as an abusive alcoholic. Since its release last month "My Mother's Keeper" has risen to No. 4 on the New York Times best-seller list for nonfiction.

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"Big River," a musical version of Mark Twain's "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," ran away with the Tony Awards in New York on Sunday night by winning seven prizes. It was named the best musical and also won for best score, by Roger Miller, who was making his Broadway debut. The show, which opened near the end of a season that failed to produce a single smash hit musical, also captured an award for Ron Richardson, as best featured actor. He plays the runaway slave, Jim. Derek Jacobi, as the confirmed bachelor Benedick who falls in love in Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing," and Stockard Channing, as the mother of an incurably brain-damaged child in "Joe Egg," won as best actor and actress in a play. "Joe Egg" also won the award as best revival for its author, Peter Nichols. Neil Simon won his first award for best play with "Biloxi Blues." Simon's semi-autobiographical World War II comedy also won for direction, by Gene Saks.

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About 100,000 rock fans invaded Slane, Ireland, Saturday, roaring in unison as Bruce Springsteen kicked off a European tour. The crowd, many waving the Stars and Stripes or the Irish tricolor in bright sunshine, filled a valley outside the sleepy village on the River Boyne. Twenty fans, some suffering from shock and others from head injuries, were taken to the hospital, said a spokeswoman at Navan County Infirmary. There were no arrests.

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Sonia Gandhi, the Italian-born wife of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, says she was first attracted by his "inner beauty" and now considers him her "greatest security." She spoke of her relationship with her husband and her late mother-in-law, Indira Gandhi, in an interview with the Hindi-language weekly Dharmayug. It was the first she had given to a non-Italian journalist since her husband came to power late last year after his mother was assassinated. Sonia Gandhi, 38, said she met her husband 21 years ago in a café at Cambridge University, where both were students. They were married in 1968. Asked whether she had any misgivings about moving to India, she said, "When one is in love, that love gives a person an extraordinary strength wards off any fears." She and her husband have two children, Rahul, 14, and Priyanka, 12.

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